

**REFUGEES**—An East Pakistan family, a father, mother and their child, evacuating their village last week as the fighting came dangerously close to their home.



## Some U.S. Personnel Leaving Dacca

## Pakistan Says Troops Pull Back at Jessore

By Jim Hoagland

KARACHI, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The Pakistan government indicated today that Pakistani troops in the eastern wing of the country have lost ground in the past 24 hours as fighting reportedly continues.

An official statement, alleging that Indian forces had launched three major attacks against Pakistani positions, said the attackers had made some "gains" in Pakistani forward positions in the Jessore area.

The United States has ordered nonessential aid and Information Service personnel out of the East Pakistan capital of Dacca after reports of stepped-up guerrilla activity and a Pakistani claim that the province is under "full-out" attack from India, U.S. Embassy sources in Rawalpindi said today according to the Associated Press.

A senior embassy official said there was no information about a reported alert of army communications and helicopter personnel in Saigon or elsewhere to help evacuate remaining American personnel.

(About 500 Americans were evacuated from East Pakistan in April after the army crackdown against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League. Since then American consular and aid missions have been operating.)

## Nixon Message Calls for Peace

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 28 (Reuters)—President Nixon has sent messages to India, Pakistan and the Soviet Union asking them to do everything in their power to prevent full-scale war on the Indian subcontinent, informed sources said today.

The messages went out last night from the Western White House to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, the sources said.

The President decided to intervene personally in the crisis and considered what other steps the United States might take. The White House earlier in the week had said the U.S. was considering referring the crisis to the United Nations Security Council or supporting such a move by another country.

## Group of Ten Will Try Again To Solve World Money Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

States that it cannot be isolated from recessionary forces in the rest of the world. President Nixon's forthcoming meetings with the key Western leaders are taken as a sign that he now wants to settle the monetary crisis quickly to insure that plans for rebuilding the American economy do not go awry and to repair the alliance network.

## Initial U.S. Goals

The United States initially wanted upward parity adjustments by other countries, major trade concessions and larger contributions to mutual defense as the price for removing the surcharge.

It now looks as if the United States will get little more than the parity adjustments right now—and the only if the United States itself is willing to contribute by devaluing the dollar.

Should the United States say "no" to devaluation, it might end up with nothing at all except an international trade war.

The trading issues are so complex and controversial that they cannot possibly be resolved in a few weeks or months. The present plans are to move the thorny issues of nontariff barriers, Common Market farm protectionism, and Japan's slowness to open its markets to a special committee in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

## OECD Meetings

The OECD committee, headed by Jean Rey, former Common Market president, has already held two secret meetings. An announcement is expected after the Rome meeting of what it will take and how.

The cast of characters is pretty much the same as for the two previous ministerial meetings of the Group of Ten, the club of the richest countries. Its membership includes the United States, Britain, Canada, Japan, Sweden and five of the six Common Market countries—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

For the United States, there will be Treasury Secretary John B. Connally. Accompanying Mr.

with reduced staffs, and none of the Americans' dependents are in East Pakistan.

Pakistan accused India of sending aircraft into the fighting near Jessore to support a brigade attack. The other battles were reported to be at Pachaghar, in the Rangpur area, and at Hill. A brigade normally consists of about 3,500 soldiers, Pakistani sources said.

India has denied that its troops have crossed into East Pakistan in force and asserted that the fighting there is between East Pakistani guerrilla forces and the regular army.

## Villagers Killed

All-India Radio said today that Indian villagers were killed by Pakistani artillery fire along the eastern border yesterday.

In Rawalpindi, a Pakistani government spokesman said 30 Indian soldiers had been killed in the day's fighting in the Comilla and Mymensingh sectors.

Today's reports contrasted with government statements last week that the Pakistanis were inflicting heavy losses on the attackers and were not yielding ground. The spokesman asserted that India was lobbing 6,000 artillery shells a day into East Pakistan, an increase of about 2,000 over the heaviest shelling before Nov. 22, when Pakistan charged, India mounted an all-out attack in the east.

The spokesman said the Chaugacha area in Jessore District was under Indian control, but denied reports that civilians were being evacuated from the city of Jessore, 20 miles from the Indian border.

High-ranking Pakistani military officers say India is trying to destroy the Jessore airport, one of three in East Pakistan that can take jet aircraft.

The other main tactical objective of the present attacks, these sources say, is to cut the rail line in the Comilla area which links East Pakistan's main port, Chittagong, and the capital, Dacca. (This would isolate Dacca, these sources say.)

Indian aircraft were reported to have strafed Pakistani positions in the fighting around Pachaghar, the Rawalpindi spokesman said. He did not identify the type of aircraft involved.

Connally are Arthur F. Burns, Federal Reserve Board chairman, who is known to favor devaluation, Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker and an entourage of other experts.

The Japanese are sending a delegation led by their finance minister, Kiichi Miyake, and central bank governor Tadashi Sasaki with instructions to negotiate upward revaluation of the yen by around 15 percent, provided the dollar is devalued.

The West German delegation is being led by Karl Schiller, the minister of economics and finance, whose decision to float the mark last May strained relations with France severely.

## Strained Relations

The personal relations between Mr. Schiller, who used to teach economics at Hamburg University, and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French finance minister, are still sorely strained from that period.

As leader of the French delegation Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is expected to hold out for a 5 percent appreciation of the franc against the dollar if the dollar devalues by 5 percent. The French have taken the hardest line of any of the Europeans against Washington.

Other key personalities at the meeting will be Anthony Barber, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer; Italy's central bank governor, Guido Carli, and Pierre Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

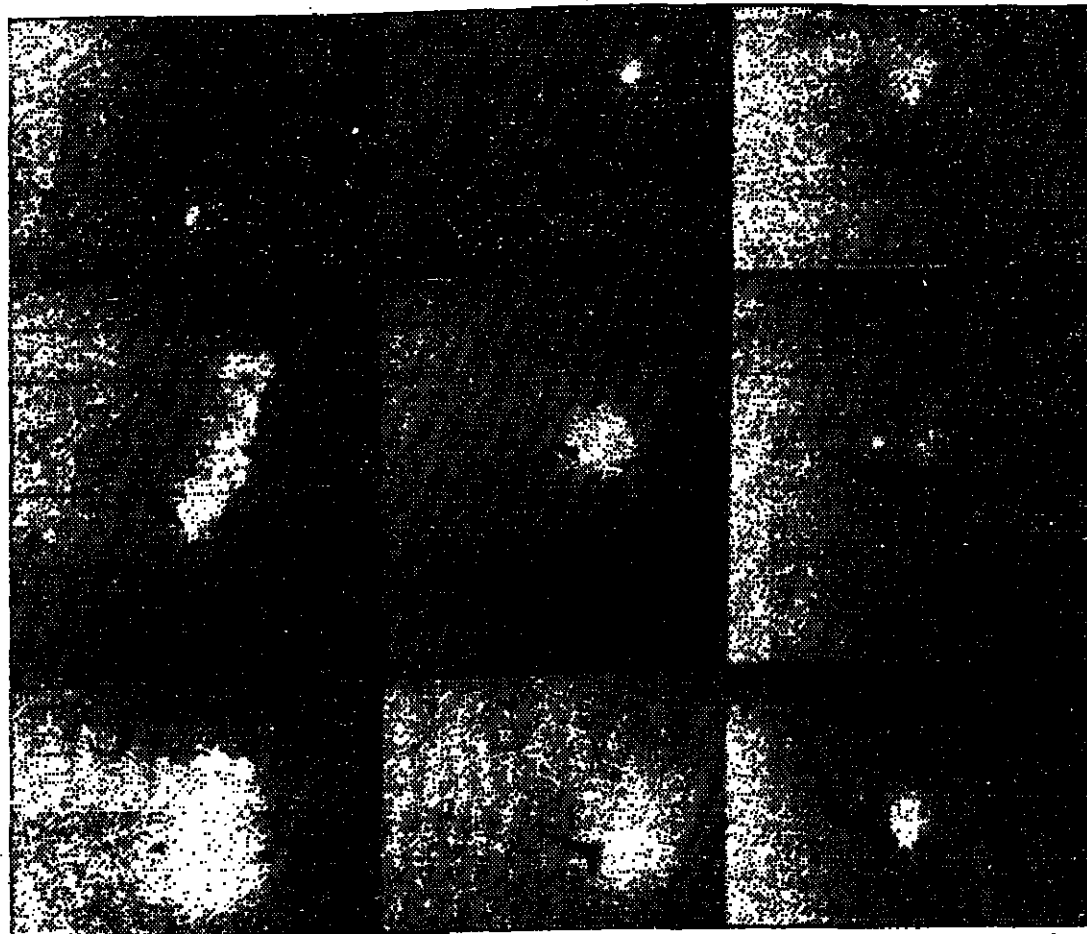
Should there be an agreement before the year is out, the IMF will probably find its role enhanced. Its special drawing rights, the world's newest monetary asset, are expected to take over the job the dollar has had as the kingpin of the system.

## Japan Slides With France

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (NYT)—The Japanese government prepared today to make a greater upward revaluation of the yen than was earlier expected in an effort to end the international currency crisis before the end of the year.

Japanese officials indicated that Minister of Finance Miura had been authorized to offer more than a 15 percent revaluation at the meeting of the Group of Ten.

The officials also indicated that Mr. Miura would line up with the French delegation in demanding that the United States devalue the dollar as part of a settlement.



AERIAL WAR—Three sequence series from top to bottom, released by the Indian government, which said it shows shooting down of three Pakistan Sabrejet planes last week. It said the pictures were taken by gun cameras on Indian Air Force planes.

## Indians Say Their Troops Destroyed 3 Pakistan Tanks

(Continued from Page 1)

and the security and freedom of the country are fully guaranteed. India will always try to avoid war, but if it comes, people will have to bear the burden which it will bring, the prime minister said. She appealed to the people of India to be prepared for any sacrifice.

In the sole aerial incident today, PTI reported, Indian anti-aircraft guns on the western border opened fire on a Pakistani Sabrejet aircraft which violated Indian airspace over the Jammu area. The plane escaped back into Pakistan, the agency said.

## Indian Invasions

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Indian Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram said today that his troops have government permission to move as deep into Pakistan as the range of the Pakistani artillery shelling them.

At a political rally here that rang with cries for Pakistan's defeat, he said that the Indian-supported Bengali insurgents fighting for the independence of East Pakistan "are advancing against Pakistani troops in such a way that I have no doubt that the freedom of Bangla Desh (Bangladesh) is now probably only a matter of days."

It was not clear whether this publicly stated policy was designed to disguise a much deeper Indian involvement. But even if the Pakistani gun positions are the farthest point to which Indian troops can advance, the policy still has major strategic implications.

The Pakistanis are believed to have long-range pieces, such as 175-mm guns, which can fire shells 15 to 20 miles. Many important military objectives in East Pakistan fall within those limits. Comilla City is only five miles from the Indian border, and the army cantonment outside the city is 15 miles from the border. Sylhet is 19 miles and Dinajpur about nine.

## Thant Out of Hospital After Ulcer Treatment

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant left a hospital yesterday after 25 days of treatment for an ulcer.

His doctors said Mr. Thant, 62, would remain at home until Dec. 6, when he will resume his duties on a part-time basis. His term as secretary-general expires on Dec. 31, and no successor has yet been named.

## 96 Nations Draft UN Demand For End to Curbs on Trade

By Tad Szulc

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (NYT)—Ninety-six underdeveloped countries plan to place before the United Nations General Assembly a resolution demanding that the industrialized countries lift all restrictive trade measures imposed as a result of the world financial crisis.

The resolution—whose text was approved on Wednesday at a caucus of the 96 Asian, African, Latin American and Eastern European delegations forming the "third-world" bloc—also urges the industrialized states to let "all interested countries" help design a new international monetary system.

The United States is not mentioned by name in the lengthy document. But its authors privately said that it was Washington they had in mind in pressing for the removal of trade restrictions, such as the 10 percent surcharge placed on imports last Aug. 15 by the Nixon administration, and for a commitment that major international financial decisions would not be made by "a limited group of countries outside the International Monetary Fund."

## Trade War Feared

The resolution warns that the present situation may lead to a trade war among the developed countries with disastrous results for the underdeveloped nations, delegates said, adding that it would be presented to the General Assembly by Peru. It acts as chairman of the caucus of the 96.

The group retains this name although its membership has grown to 96, reflecting the full range of ideologies represented in the United Nations. Among its members, for example, are Brazil, Cuba, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

Last Friday, China moved to align itself with this bloc as the chief Chinese delegate, Chiao Kuan-hua, met with Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, the Peruvian foreign minister, who presided over the Lima conference.

## Assurance of Support

Informed sources said that Mr. Chiao had assured Gen. Mercado that China supported the "Declaration of Lima" and, in general, the efforts of the "third-world" bloc.

The sources said that China was expected to support the group's resolution when it comes before the assembly.

The resolution says in its preamble, "restrictions imposed by some developed countries on international trade in order to settle the imbalances in their balance of payments are especially damaging for the economies of countries in development."

It cautions the industrialized states that their difficulties must not be invoked to justify "measures restricting the trade of the countries in development, delays in the liberalization of the trade by developed countries in favor of the countries in development, or causing a reduction in the flow of assistance for the development of these countries."

## Cambodians Surrounded Near Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

of the country. It said the area is "very well pacified," and troops from there can be moved for its drive into Cambodia.

A Hanoi radio broadcast heard in Tokyo, meanwhile, said North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong has returned to Hanoi following an eight-day visit to Communist China for talks with Premier Chou En-lai.

U.S. Officer in Cambodia SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The U.S. command acknowledged today that a U.S. Army officer alighted from a helicopter in Cambodia despite a congressional ban against American troops on the ground in Cambodia and Laos.

A command spokesman said the officer, a captain, landed at Neak Luong, in Cambodia, last Wednesday when he was flying in a South Vietnamese helicopter as an "air mobile adviser" to the Vietnamese crew.

The helicopter, the spokesman said, was taking part in operations in South Vietnam and was diverted to Cambodia. The spokesman said the officer left the helicopter and spent an undisclosed amount of time on the ground. His name was not given.

## Navy Losses Unreported

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The loss of an untold number of U.S. Navy warplanes from operational failures is not being reported by the U.S. command, spokesmen here confirmed.

Navy officials, responding to queries, said they had not reported the loss of seven planes in the past three months from what they termed "nonhostile" causes such as mechanical failures or pilot disorientation. Four pilots were killed.

The command's weekly status report leaves the clear impression that it is all-inclusive. The latest status report lists a total of 3,358 fixed-wing planes from all branches of the service lost to both enemy action and non-hostile causes in Indochina since Jan. 1, 1961.

## Faisal to Admit Israeli Moslems Going to Mecca

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (NYT)—For the first time in nearly 24 years of modern Israel's statehood, Saudi Arabia has reportedly agreed to admit Israeli Moslems for pilgrimages to Mecca.

Over 325,000 Israeli citizens are affected by the long-ought permission; they are the families of Palestinian Arabs who opted to stay in their homes rather than become refugees after the Israeli state was declared in 1948.

"We are very happy," said Sheikh Mohammed Hubailah, the kadi, or Moslem religious leader, of Acre, where the greatest concentration of Israeli Arabs is centered. "We have been waiting for this for 23 years."

The decision of Saudi Arabia's King Faisal was communicated in writing to the influential mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Jaabari, who has championed the cause of Israeli Moslems ever since his city fell under the Israeli military occupation in 1967.

Sheikh Jaabari is assembling a delegation of Moslem notables to petition Jordan's King Hussein for transit rights for the Israeli Moslems who wish to travel overland to Mecca—King Hussein's concurrence was said to have been the one condition attached by King Faisal. Israeli Arab leaders said they believe that King Hussein would not raise any obstacles.

## Revival of Jarring's Mission

## Israel Is Reported to Accept African Plan to Seek Peace

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Israel is believed to have accepted an African proposal that a revival of the Middle East peace mission of United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring is the best means of preventing a new conflict, provided there are no preconditions, informed sources said here today.

The sources said this was believed to have been one of the main points of the Israeli reply to the proposal of the Organization of African Unity's peace mission. It was submitted to the cabinet today.

The cabinet also discussed Premier Golda Meir's meeting with President Nixon in Washington later this week amid indications that Israel has no intention of waiving its demands for more Phantom jet fighters-bombers. The United States has refused to send the planes.

The sources said Israel was believed to have informed the African peace mission that it had accepted the suggestion for a revival of the Jarring mission to negotiate all aspects of a peace settlement with Egypt.

Stalled Since February The mission has been stalled since last February when Israel refused to answer Mr. Jarring's request for a commitment to withdraw to the pre-June, 1967, armistice line with Egypt.

Israel said that Mr. Jarring had overstepped his authority by making such a request instead of merely acting as a go-between.

The sources said the African document—submitted by Senegalese President Leopold Senghor and Nigerian head of state Yakubu Gowon last week—did not explicitly state that the renewed negotiations should be without preconditions.

But the sources said Israel had gained the impression the Africans were suggesting fresh talks under the envoy, thus implying the dropping of the February request.

On Thursday, President Senghor was to meet with Mauretanian President Mokhtar Ould Daddah, chairman of the OAU's Middle East committee, to draw up the group's final report. It will then be forwarded to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant.

Eban Visiting London LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Abba Eban flew into London today on a three-day official visit.

## Snipers Kill 3 In N. Ireland In One Day

(Continued from Page 1)

he manned a road cordon with other troops.

The sniper's fire was not returned because there were several civilians in the area. A search was carried out, but the gunman escaped.

A customs post on the border with the Irish Republic at Killeen, near Newry on the main Belfast-Dublin road, was the scene of the two other killings.

An army spokesman said shots were fired from the republic side of the border after soldiers had arrived to check bomb-damage at the customs post.

An English customs officer, Ian Hankin, and Jimmy O'Neill, a local office cleaner, were killed by the gunfire, which came from a hill overlooking the customs post.

## IRA Conditions Set

DUBLIN, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The militant Provisional wing of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, said yesterday that if Britain agreed to "five principles," the IRA would stop military operations.

The demands were: "The end of violence by the British Army; 'The abolition of Stormont, Ulster's Parliament; 'A free election to establish a regional Parliament; 'Release of all Irish political prisoners; and, 'Compensation for all who have suffered British violence."

Wilson Harassed in Boston BOSTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—British Labor party leader Harold Wilson had to leave a press conference abruptly here tonight following a disturbance by men claiming to be representatives of the IRA.

Mr. Wilson, here for a lecture, had discussed a wide range of subjects with the press for approximately 30 minutes when he was interrupted by a man who identified himself as Thomas McGillicuddy, president of Sinn Fein in Ulster.

Mr. MacGiolla, who later said he was on a tour of the United States to raise money for the IRA, entered Mr. Wilson's suite at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, pushed his way to the front and shouted, "I want to debate you."

With Mr. MacGiolla was Sean Kenny of Boston, who claims to be an organizer for the IRA.

Both men began shouting at Mr. Wilson. They repeatedly shouted that internment of IRA suspects in Northern Ireland must cease.

—the first by an Israeli foreign minister to Britain—to discuss the latest Middle East developments with senior officials. Also on the agenda will be Common Market questions and other major international problems.

Mr. Eban's main talks will be with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. He will also meet with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Britain's negotiator of entry to the Common Market, Geoffrey Rippon.

Mr. Eban, a former ambassador to Britain, has often come to London privately for talks with British officials.

He is scheduled to leave Thursday for New York.

## Hussein Calls Killing an Attempt To Undermine Jordanian Unity

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT)—King Hussein of Jordan personally told his people about the assassination in Cairo today of his premier, Wasfi Tell.

In a radio and television address, the monarch condemned the assassins as "the instrument of treachery and treason," and charged that the purpose of the murder was to undermine Jordanian national unity.

"At these moments of profound grief, I appeal to every Jordanian man and woman to strengthen national unity, because this is the only way to foil the machinations of the murderers," King Hussein said.

His voice broke when he eulogized "my brother, Wasfi," as a "martyr who fell while serving his country." The Royal Palace in Amman announced a 40-day period of mourning. All government offices and schools are to be closed for two days as of tomorrow. The state-controlled Radio Amman interrupted its regular programming and broadcast martial music and readings from the Koran. A weeping announcer branded the assassins as "agents of the Israeli enemy."

## Jordan Premier Tell Is Slain By 3 Gunmen at Cairo Hotel

(Continued from Page 1)

drove to the hotel to offer condolences to the widow.

Mr. Sadat expressed his sorrow at the killing in a cable to King Hussein and vowed that the culprits would be punished.

Witnesses among the crowd and that of the Egyptian people for this crime which took place on Egyptian territory, against your premier," Mr. Sadat's cable said.

Mr. Tell, however, was unpopular with the Egyptian government, which opposed his government's tough measures against the guerrillas. This was his first visit here since taking office. Mr. Sadat had previously refused to allow Mr. Tell to accompany King Hussein on a visit to Cairo early this year.

In San Clemente, Calif., Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described the assassination as "very disturbing." UPI said. He said there would be no further comment until officials have more opportunity to assess the assassination reports.

## Controversial Personality

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Mr. Tell was one of the most controversial personalities of the Arab world.

To many Arabs, he was the arch-villain of Arab politics. But to fellow Jordanians citizens he was a hero, and to King Hussein he was a tough and able administrator whose help in preserving the Jordanian throne was considerable.

Mr. Tell was called a "traitor" by Palestinian guerrillas, and an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency by Syria, where he was sentenced to death in 1966 after a court found him guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the leftist Syrian regime.

## Warning by Nasser

In September, 1970, the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt warned King Hussein in Cairo against appointing Mr. Tell as premier because, Mr. Nasser argued, this would hinder efforts to heal the breach with the Palestinians, who make up half of King Hussein's two million subjects.

When King Hussein ignored the advice and named Mr. Tell to head the Jordanian government in October last year, Mr. Sadat recalled the Egyptian Ambassador in Amman, and refused to receive Mr. Tell in Cairo when he offered to come.

In communique publications, the assassinated Jordanian was referred to as "Tell Aviv" after the Israeli city, to publicize the Palestinian charge that Mr. Tell colluded with Israel.

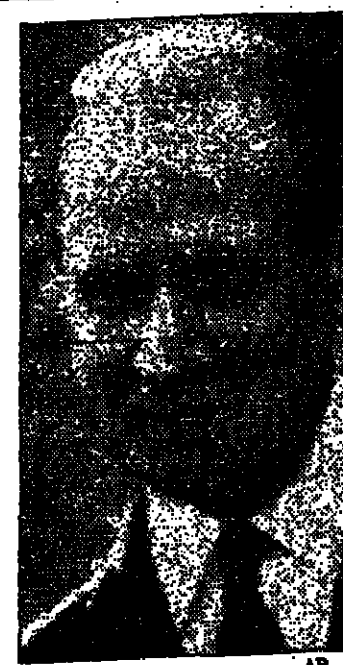
## Trial of Al Capp Expected in March

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 28 (UPI)—The trial of cartoonist Al Capp on three murder charges is expected to take place next March. Eau Claire County Judge Thomas Barland on Friday ordered the case bound over to Circuit Court.

Mr. Capp is charged with sodomy, attempted adultery and indecent exposure during an alleged meeting with a 20-year-old married coed April 1 at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Mr. Capp was scheduled to talk at the school.

## Breton Separatist Blast

DINARD, France, Nov. 28 (AP)—A bomb seriously damaged the subprefecture here today and Breton separatist slogans were found on the walls of the building. The slogans asserted the responsibility of the "Breton Liberation Front," which was reportedly broken up by the police in 1969 following a number of terrorist attacks.



Gunnar Jarring

## Hussein Calls Killing an Attempt To Undermine Jordanian Unity

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## Jordan Premier Tell Is Slain By 3 Gunmen at Cairo Hotel

(Continued from Page 1)

luded with the Israelis in the suppression of the guerrillas Jordan.

To his people, Mr. Tell was very much the shadow of a 38-year-old king. Wherever he went on the East Bank, Mr. T. was received with huge crowds, chanting, among other things, "Jordan, Jordan, our commander." Long live Hussein, Long live Tell.

When he and guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat visited a Jordanian Army camp in Irbid during a brief period of rapprochement that followed the end of the civil war in September of last year, Jordanian soldiers tried to attack Mr. Arafat, and one of them pointed a gun muzzle at the commander's head. Mr. T. stopped them.

## Assassination Celebrated by Palestinians

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (UPI)—There was jubilation today among Palestinians as the news of the murder in Cairo of Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell reached the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

In the Old City of Jerusalem, shopkeepers were distributing candy to the crowds that were discussing excitedly the possible repercussions of the assassination. Most West Bank Palestinians saw the premier as a "strong man" who not only executed the orders of King Hussein but initiated some of the less pleasing aspects of the king's policy to crush the PLO's military presence.

Only old guard Palestinian leaders still loyal to the Jordanian establishment, lamented the loss of the premier, who was yond doubt one of the ablest around King Hussein.

Expression of Arab sentiment, however, was kept within Arab community in Jerusalem. There were no demonstrations and the casual visitor could not special activities in the streets and coffee houses. Jerusalem, nor in Bethlehem or Ramallah.

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## Accept Peace

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RUT NOV 28 (NYT)—... the people about the... a radio and televi... sessions in the m... spread that the p... was formed here at... of about 100 dele... score of activists... ranging from Dr... to the only one... party to Women's... were taken nam... and novelist Gore... men of the New... said they would h... advocate Ralph M... state Mr. Nader al... he will not run... spent yesterday... day of its existe... platform. Delegates... differences on sex... the war in Viet... and en... problems.

## an Premier Gummen

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## en C Study No Effect

ARK NOV 28 (NYT)—... but well-controlled... elded no support for... that large doses of... an prevent or relieve... cold.

## over Kills 4, self in U.S.

ER, Calif., Nov. 28... killed himself shot... is girl friend, her new... and both her parents... are killing himself... are.

## May 'Draft' ing Doctors

Nov. 28 (Reuters)—... ese government yed... a decree giving it... o place the country's... tors under military

## Has Surgery

AIRS, Nov. 28... sident Alejandro A... underwent surgery... of a kidney stone... a spokesman for the... said yesterday... eration was a "total

## Be Denied hone Co. Demands Bond Democratic Convention

By Ben A. Franklin

ON, Nov. 28 (NYT)—... the party is so... that the American... Co. will not... id bill for \$1.5 mil... unding, a bonded... payment for tele... at next year's... convention.

The new so-called checkoff money could not be applied legally to the party's debt.

There is uncertainty that the conferees, or later the House of Representatives, will support the campaign financing plan. It cleared the Senate on Nov. 18 on a tight, party-line vote of 49 to 46.

Even with the checkoff, the debt of the Democratic National Committee—not counting those of individual pre-convention attendees for the party's 1972 nomination—could reach \$16 to \$18 million by the end of next year, according to Herbert E. Alexander.

The \$1 checkoff plan would give the Republicans in 1972 the option either of spending an equal \$20.4 million, and no more—perhaps half the amount they could raise from private and business sources or of relying on the far more generous contributions and exactions available to the party in power.

Republicans, accordingly, see little merit in a plan which they would shun, in any case, and which would hand their otherwise bankrupt adversaries an amount about equal to Democratic presidential election expenditures in the lean year of 1968.

The AT&T telephone cut-off threat was described in an interview last week with Robert S. Strauss, the Democratic National Committee treasurer, as "almost impossible to believe."

In a letter to Mr. Strauss and Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman—with copies to the Republican-controlled Federal Communications Commission—AT&T has told the Democratic National Committee that the company must receive by next July 1 the \$1.5 million due, chiefly from the 1968 convention and campaign.

Mr. Strauss, the deceptively calm Dallas lawyer who is struggling to make the Democratic debt possible to live with, said that it was "impossible" that a government-regulated monopoly like AT&T could deny us the use of a public utility.

Most observers of the Democrats' fiscal decline believe that it is just as unlikely—assuming the company could defend in court its demand for a \$2-million bond—that the Democratic National Committee could obtain such a surety, the equivalent of an insurance policy covering payment of the party's 1972 telephone bill.

The National Committee's \$9.3-million debt can be broken down roughly as follows:

● A one-third segment payable to about 20 big contributors who lent \$150,000 each, and to others for smaller amounts, to put Hubert H. Humphrey on television during the 1968 campaign.

● A third to government-regulated corporations—AT&T, other telephone and telegraph companies and airlines. American Airlines, in a tally last June for the Civil Aeronautics Board, reported that the Democrats owe it \$1.1 million. (The Republicans then owed American Airlines \$221,000, largely from 1968.)

● Another third in "general trade"—car rentals, hotels, printing firms, caterers, security forces at the 1968 Chicago convention, and so forth.

The convention debt alone is \$750,000 to \$850,000, according to Mr. Strauss.



STOPOVER—Passengers debarking from hijacked jetliner in Tampa, Fla., Saturday.

## Arrested in Havana; Passengers Freed

## 3 Murder Suspects Hijack a Plane

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 28 (UPI)—Three men wanted in the murder of a New Mexico policeman—fugitives armed with automatic weapons and a knife—seized a Trans World Airlines jetliner in

Albuquerque, N.M., yesterday and hijacked it to Cuba.

The hijackers allowed the aircraft to stop in Tampa to let the 43 passengers off unharmed and to take on fuel, although a TWA

spokesman said the plane already had ample fuel for the round-trip flight to Havana.

Six crew members, including three stewardesses, were taken to Havana, where they arrived safely.

The three hijackers, all blacks, are suspected of being involved in the shooting of New Mexico state policeman Robert Rosenbloom on Nov. 6.

Police said murder warrants for the suspects have been issued in connection with the death of Mr. Rosenbloom, gunned down after he stopped a car with three men inside on Interstate 40, eight miles west of Albuquerque on a traffic violation.

Charged in connection with the murder are Robert L. Goodwin, 24; Michael Robert Finney, 20; and Charles Hill, 21.

Police said the hijackers kidnapped the driver of a tow truck in South Valley, about three miles from Albuquerque, about an hour before the hijacking and forced him to drive them to the airport. The driver was released unharmed.

Albuquerque police, alerted by airport security men, arrived at the airport too late to stop the hijacking. They surrounded the plane, but were ordered to pull back when the hijackers threatened to kill the passengers.

The hijackers, dressed in blue jeans and plain shirts, appeared "organized and incredibly calm," one of the passengers said.

"The plane was 98 percent filled, and they were just about to close the door when these three came bursting in with the last passenger," he said. After the plane began to taxi, a stewardess announced the plane would make an "unscheduled stop."

"When they got ready to let us off [in Tampa], another passenger said, 'one hijacker had a gun to the stewardess's head with the hammer back.'"

The crewmembers were identified as Capt. J.B. McChes, copilot R.C. Clark, crew member M. McFarland and stewardesses E.A. Caubre, A. Harrell and D. Barrios.

TWA later said Cuban authorities had the hijackers in custody. The airliner returned to Miami today.

Returning crew members said the three hijackers admitted one of them had killed the state trooper and said they hoped to reach Africa and "new freedom."

They said the hijackers identified themselves as members of a black militant group known as The Republic of New Africa, founded in Detroit in 1968, which plans to set up an independent nation in the South of the United States.

Miss Caubre quoted the hijackers as saying: "We've already committed murder. We've been hiding two days in the sand dunes waiting to get a plane."

The stewardesses said the hijackers were extremely agitated when they forced their way onto the Boeing-727 in Albuquerque yesterday morning.

Capt. McGhee said: "We told them 'The aircraft is yours,' and they calmed down as soon as they saw we would take them wherever they wanted to go."

## Mariner-9 Takes Photo Of Mars Moon

Deimos Is Shown  
To Be Potato-Shaped

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—Mariner-9 took man's first photograph of the Martian moon Deimos Friday and revealed that the smaller of the two Martian moons is shaped more like a potato than a grapefruit.

"Its shape is not at all spherical but not at all unexpected," said Carl Sagan, director of Cornell University's Laboratory for Planetary Studies. "Any object as small as Deimos would not be large enough or be made of materials strong enough to crush itself into a sphere."

Mariner's historic photograph of Deimos was taken on the spacecraft's 25th revolution of Mars, when Mariner was 6,400 miles from Mars and 5,300 miles from Deimos. The picture was "played back" from the spacecraft to a tracking station near Madrid, where it was relayed Friday afternoon to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., where Mariner is controlled.

The picture told scientists that Deimos is almost eight miles in diameter and, while only two thirds of the tiny moon could be seen in the picture, it was plain that Deimos is a lot stranger in shape than earth's moon.

There was a deep, dark groove in the bottom of Deimos, which Mr. Sagan said was clearly the most interesting feature.

"It could be that this is the real configuration of the moon," he said, "or it might mean that it is just dark down there, that perhaps this is a giant crater on this tiny moon that gives us this dark coloring."

Colored appeared on the picture to be quite dark, which suggests that it might be made of basalt like the earth's moon or that its surface might be churned up by protina in the solar wind.

The irregular shape of Deimos suggested that it might have once been an asteroid later captured by Martian gravity, but Mr. Sagan cautioned against this theory.

"It might be pieces of the stuff that went into the making of Mars," he said, "but whatever its origin the Mariner mission represents a wonderful opportunity to study it."

Deimos was discovered along with the other Martian moon, Phobos, in 1877 by American astronomer Asaph Hall, who named the two moons after the sons of Mars in Homer's Iliad.

Soviet Probe Orbits Mars  
MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Mars-2, the Soviet space probe launched in May, is in orbit around the planet, scientists at the Jodrell Bank radio telescope said today.

The tracking team at Jodrell Bank said signals received from Mars-2 indicated that the probe arrived in the vicinity of Mars soon after 2000 GMT yesterday.

"Subsequent recordings indicate it is now in orbit around Mars," the Jodrell Bank director, Sir Bernard Lovell, said.

Another Soviet spaceshot, Mars-3, also is en route to the planet and is scheduled to arrive shortly.

Western space scientists have speculated that one of the Soviet probes may attempt to land a capsule or remote-control rover on the Martian surface, as was done on the moon.

## U.S. Free to Proceed With Garrison Trial

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Special State Prosecutor Benjamin E. Smith has dropped gambling and bribery charges against District Attorney Jim Garrison. His action clears the way for the federal government to proceed with its case charging Mr. Garrison with taking payoffs to protect illegal pinball operations in New Orleans.

Mr. Smith said he would charge Mr. Garrison with having himself indicted by a grand jury on state charges in order to "weasel out" of a similar federal count.

## Rome Chamber Votes Newspaper Subsidy

ROME, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Chamber of Deputies voted today a 5-billion-lire (\$8 million) subsidy for the press.

Newspapers will receive the subsidy in the form of cheaper newspaper print, with small-circulation newspapers paying lower prices than large ones.



OSTRICH ODDS—Jockey Danny Velasquez seems to be having difficult time just staying in his saddle in this ostrich race in San Mateo, Calif., last week. But he did succeed in holding on and since he was one of the few who finished the race, he was declared the winner. The betting was very, very light.

## U.S. Funds Support Training Of Medicine Men for Navajos

By Lynn Lilliston

DENVER, Nov. 28.—The government is paying \$69,000 this year to train student medicine men of the Navajo tribe on the huge Window Rock Reservation in Arizona.

The young white psychiatrist who helped secure federal funds from the National Institute of Mental Health says he considers the medicine men practitioners of "highly sophisticated psychosomatic medicine" whose work is worthwhile "because they are opinion leaders and a unifying force in the Navajo community."

Dr. Robert Bergman, 33, who is chief of mental health programs for the Indian Health Service, said: "Navajo medicine men by and large are very competent, highly professional people and there is a great demand for their services. The difficulty is that most of them are very old and no young Indians were training to take their places—it takes 5 to 10 years to learn the various ceremonies."

Third Year of Funding  
Dr. Bergman became convinced of the need for a student training program and persuaded the institute to fund it three years ago. The first grant was \$49,000, the second \$52,000 and funding for the current fiscal year is \$69,000. The course was established at the Rough Rock Demonstration School near Chinle, Ariz., in the middle of a reservation where approximately 130,000 Navajos live.

Twelve candidates are in training to become medicine men or hatathis, as the Indians call them.

Dr. Bergman, who serves as a consultant and is the only non-Indian associated with the school, says experienced medicine men "are doctors; they cure people. Their style of medicine we would consider mental health. In the past they practiced physical medicine, set bones and used a very fancy assortment of herbal medicines. Nowadays, they refer diseases, fractures and so forth to us. They're really good. One medicine man went to the hospital and told the doctors there he had gall bladder trouble. He was right, too. After he got out of the hospital, he conducted a ceremony to deal with whatever force it was that caused the attack and get over the effects of the surgery."

Ceremonies Are Complicated  
Becoming a medicine man is complicated. "Even the more common ceremonies start in the daytime and go on all night. Every step, every nuance has to be perfect," Dr. Bergman said. "It would be comparable to an Episcopal minister memorizing the Book of Common Prayer and also learning to make an organ and stained-glass windows. Any one ceremony is much, much more complicated than the Roman Catholic mass."

The young psychiatrist's favorite medicine man is Thomas Large Whiskers, believed to be 103 years old.

"He doesn't speak English," Dr. Bergman said. "After the first Apollo moon walk he was asked,

through an interpreter, whether he had heard about it, and he said he had. They asked whether he was surprised, and he said that he wasn't. They asked why, and he replied: 'There is nothing so foolish, dangerous and expensive that the white man won't try.'"

There are about 36 different Navajo ceremonies. A first-rate medicine man can master only eight or nine in a lifetime, Dr. Bergman said. But he has reason to believe that Thomas Large Whiskers knows 12 to 14.

"Modest to Extreme"  
"They carry modesty to such an extent that if you ask one whether he is a medicine man, he'll reply that he isn't," Dr. Bergman said.

"Thomas Large Whiskers will only admit to knowing three ceremonies, but he lists a different three every time I ask him which ones he knows. I've also asked other Indians what ceremonies he has done for them."

The Navajos also employ diagnosticians, whose skill lies in knowing which ceremony to perform for the patient's particular trouble. Dr. Bergman tried his hand at it recently and recommended the evil way ceremony for a young woman suffering from depression over her father's death.

He isn't sure there will ever be any graduates of the school for medicine men. "The 12 candidates all have mastered one common ceremony at this point," he said. "The issue is whether to keep them in school to learn more ceremonies or to let them leave with their one ceremony in order to make room for more candidates."

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## With Special Mediation

## Germans Seek to End Big Strike

BONN, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A West German auto industry executive said today in an interview that he hoped for a "reasonable compromise" in the special mediation due to begin tomorrow in the labor dispute which has idled 360,000 metalworkers.

Labor leaders yesterday accepted a proposal by the West German metal industry's employers' federation for special mediation

in the dispute in the North Baden-North Württemberg district—the only area hit by a strike although wage demands have been made in all 19 labor districts by some 4.5 million metalworkers.

The interview also quoted the executive, Hans Martin Schleyer, a member of the board of Daimler-Benz AG, whose factories are idled, as saying: "There is no

doubt that our foreign competition is following the present development here with a certain malicious pleasure."

He cautioned, in an interview printed in the newspaper Die Welt am Sonntag, that "We must not import this illness (of strikes) from which England now appears to be recovering."

## The Walkout

About 120,000 workers walked off the job last Monday and Tuesday after the employers rejected union demands that new wage negotiations be based on a 7.5 percent pay-rise proposal put forward in earlier mediation. The employers offered a maximum 4.5 percent increase.

The employees responded to the strike by locking out 360,000 workers, including the 120,000 strikers. Yesterday the union, I.G. Metall, said the two sides would meet in Wiesbaden tomorrow with a mediator.

"If both sides show goodwill," Mr. Schleyer said, "it should be possible to bring about a reasonable compromise within this week. If such is the case, assembly lines could be running full blast again the following week."

The strike-lockout has caused shutdowns and short-time work in the auto and machinery industries. Other companies, including Volkswagenwerk AG of Wolfsburg, this country's biggest industrial concern, announced that unless the strike ended by Dec. 3 they would have to close some or all of their plants because of a shortage of parts which are manufactured in the strike area.

## Scheel and Gromyko Differ In Moscow on Berlin Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel of West Germany and Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union put forth opposite viewpoints on the timing of a Berlin agreement during more than five hours of talks today, a West German spokesman said.

Guido Broenner, the spokesman for Mr. Scheel, said Mr. Gromyko repeated the Soviet position that last year's Soviet-West German nonaggression pact must be ratified before Moscow will sign a final protocol on the Berlin-access agreement.

Mr. Broenner said Mr. Scheel

told Mr. Gromyko that West Germany holds the Berlin protocol must be signed first and that ratification of the treaty in the German parliament will be aided by that development.

East and West German representatives are still negotiating working details of the Berlin-access accord worked out in general outline by the four occupation powers earlier this year.

An Afternoon Session The discussion of Berlin and the treaty came during an afternoon Scheel-Gromyko session that lasted about three hours, Mr. Broenner said.

Earlier, the two foreign ministers conferred during the morning for more than two hours in a "very, very friendly" atmosphere, he said. That session included discussion of European arms reductions.

The West German side urged that arms-reduction talks begin as soon as possible, and the Soviets expressed no disapproval of such an idea, Mr. Broenner said. Mr. Gromyko, he said, agreed that arms reductions should be a part of the Soviet-proposed European security conference.

Warsaw Pact to Meet MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today announced a two-day meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, beginning on Tuesday.

A brief announcement by Tass said the ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact countries would meet in Warsaw to discuss problems relating to preparations for the convocation of an all-European conference on security and cooperation.

The meeting will take place one week before a regular winter session in Brussels of NATO foreign ministers.

## Anti-Fascist Rally Is Staged in Rome

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP)—More than 100,000 demonstrators from all over Italy marched through the rain in Rome today in three huge parades to a rally pledged to halt the resurgence of Fascism.

The rally seemed to reflect worry over surprise gains by Italy's neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement in elections last June.

Red flags dominated the two-hour marches from three sections of Rome to the vast Piazza del Popolo as Communists and partisan veterans with red bandanas virtually took over the show. The rally was backed by the Christian Democrats and Socialists, by the Communist party and by the nation's powerful labor unions.

## Two Germanys Hope to End Talks on Berlin This Week

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Nov. 28.—Negotiators from the two Germanys who are fleshing out the four-power Berlin agreement seem to be nearing the end of the task. The officials yesterday wound up their 30th and longest meeting with guardedly optimistic predictions.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, the chief West German negotiator, said it was "conceivable that we end the negotiations next week."

He is to meet his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, in East Berlin Wednesday for what could be the final round. On Dec.

6, negotiations between the West Berlin senate and East Germany resume over other aspects of the Berlin agreement.

Observers here said that, with luck, the German package could be wrapped up before the Dec. 8 NATO meeting, which is to deal with preparations for a European security conference. The West has maintained that there can be no such conference until the Berlin agreement is complete, and the Russians have been pressuring the East Germans to finish their talks with Bonn before the meeting.

It appears that the East Germans have made important concessions in the Berlin talks. Among these, informed sources said, were an agreement to accept lump-sum payments from the West Germans for use of their autobahns, railroad and canal links between West Germany and West Berlin. They had been holding out for individual payments, which Bonn felt hampered the principle of unhindered access to West Berlin as laid down in the Berlin agreement.

The East Germans were also said to have dropped earlier demands that West Germany seal the cargo on trucks using their roads, and to be going along with the international customs. Still reportedly unsettled is the "misuse clause" under which—in unspecified circumstances—the East Germans have the right to bar certain persons from the autobahns.

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## African Leader Wants Majority Rule in Rhodesia

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Joshua Nkomo, a Rhodesian African leader, has told Britain that there could be no true settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute between two groups of white people, according to a report published here today.

In his first talk with a journalist since his detention six years ago, the president of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union also claimed that the time for majority rule in Rhodesia was the present.

Observer correspondent Colin Smith said that he himself was briefly detained after being arrested while obtaining an interview with Mr. Nkomo at Coningsby detention camp, situated in the southeastern corner of Rhodesia, about 400 miles from Salisbury.

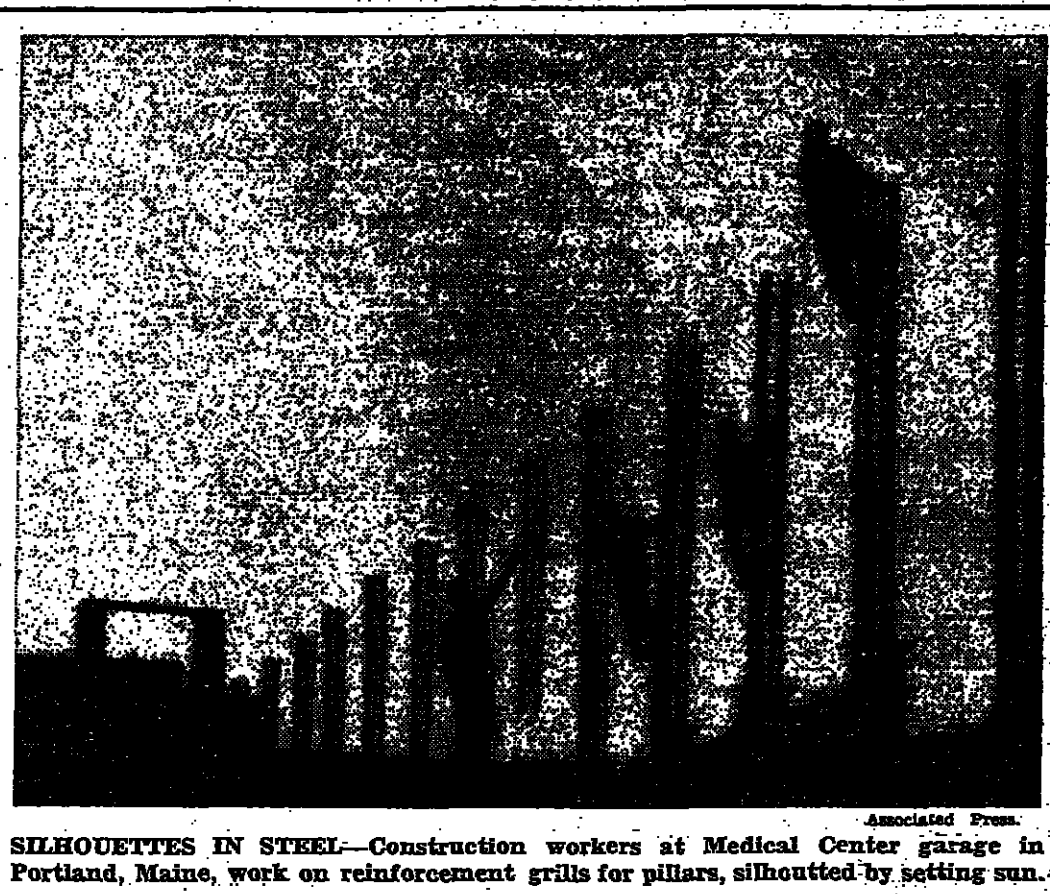
He said that his last impression as Mr. Nkomo was led away was of this huge man clutching the barbed wire fence and crying aloud "like Moses."

"Tell my people," he was shouting, "tell them this. Tell them the time for majority rule in our country is now. Tell them we stick by 'no independence before majority rule.' That is my message for them," he was quoted as saying.

PROHIBITION ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF... (Text continues with details of the prohibition)

PARIS AMUSEMENTS... (Text continues with details of Paris amusements)

FRANÇOIS TRUFFAUT'S "THE TWO ENGLISH WOMEN" (Text continues with details of the film)



SILHOUETTES IN STEEL—Construction workers at Medical Center garage in Portland, Maine, work on reinforcement grills for pillars, silhouetted by setting sun.

## Heavy Vote Is Reported In Uruguay

From Wire Dispatches MONTEVIDELO, Uruguay, Nov. 28.—A heavy turnout greeted the opening of the polls this morning and observers estimated that 1.5 million voters of the over 1.8 million eligible would participate in Uruguay's presidential and congressional elections.

For the second time within a year, the organized left in Latin America will be trying to reach power through free elections. With the vote of seven months of campaigning over, little appeared certain about the outcome.

The vote involves a constitutional-amendment plebiscite, the selection of a president from among 11 candidates and a choice from among many hundreds of tickets for 13 provincial governors and the 129 seats of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

The campaign, marked by unusual verbal violence and a rash of incidents including an attempt to assassinate Gen. Liber Gergoni, the candidate of the left, has boiled the issues down to a choice between politics as usual and the radical solutions proposed by a coalition of the Uruguayan left. The coalition, called the Broad Front, is very similar in style to the political alliance that carried Salvador Allende to power in the presidency of Chile last year.

The Front was founded in February by parties that had separately never totaled more than 10 percent of the voting in a national election.

One of the candidates is President Jorge Pacheco Areco, but he is given little chance because in the plebiscite, a constitutional amendment to end the prohibition on two consecutive presidential terms, is not expected to pass.

The president's personally selected standard bearer is a law-and-order candidate and one of the favorites, Minister of Agriculture Juan M. Bordaberry. Mr. Bordaberry is only one of five candidates of the Colorado party, Uruguayan election law, which rolls the functions of primaries and final elections into one.

Yesterday, reliable sources reported that Jorge Berenbau, a young textile factory owner held by Uruguayan urban guerrillas since July, was released.

Mr. Berenbau was one of four Uruguayan hostages held by the urban guerrillas, or Tupamaros.

Italy Far Ahead In 11th Round of European Bridge

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Italy heads the standings in the European bridge championships here, with Great Britain its only serious challenger at the halfway stage.

The Italian team, including Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Beladonna, from the famous Blue team that won many world titles, has 207 victory points out of a possible 220, a fantastic 94 percent.

After the 11th round of play Great Britain totals 189, which would normally be enough to lead. The other leaders were: 3d, Denmark, 140; 4th, Portugal, 131; 5th, Netherlands, 130; 6th, Switzerland, 124.

France, usually a contender, is in 12th position with 104 in the field of 22 teams.

In the European women's championship Italy leads with 128 victory points.

Other leaders are: 2d, Netherlands, 107; 3d, France, 104; 4th, Sweden, 94.

UN Aids Cyprus Talks

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Greece and Turkey—at the suggestion of UN Secretary-General U Thant—have agreed to send representatives to the Cyprus intercommunal talks aiming at a settlement of the island's community problems. It was officially announced yesterday. The talks were suspended after a deadlock in September.

## 108 U.S. Executives Arrive In Moscow, Seek Trade Deals

By James O. Jackson

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—A small army of U.S. business leaders dealing in everything from oil to oatmeal converged on Moscow today to search for profits from the current Soviet-American trade thaw.

"There is a real thaw going on," enthused William Barton of Business International, the firm sponsoring the businessmen's Soviet meeting. "You can hear the ice cracking."

Mr. Barton and other officials of Business International, including former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, arranged the five-day Moscow "roundtable" for 108 business executives of 70 different firms, most of them American.

The companies included Quaker Oats, Pepsi Cola and Johnson and Johnson, and such giants as General Electric, International Business Machines, Olin Elevator, Borg-Warner and Westinghouse Electric.

Subsidiaries Doing Business Most are companies with subsidiaries outside the United States that already do business with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Freeman told a news conference today that the roundtable

will include talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and some 180 other high-ranking Soviet trade officials and industrial leaders.

The Soviets, he said, "have been enormously cooperative, magnificently cooperative," in arranging the session.

Mr. Freeman, the chief executive officer of Business International, said the political atmosphere today is good for expanded Soviet-American trade.

"It is no longer a political liability to go in this direction," he said.

Many Top Executives He said many of the 108 members of the roundtable group were the top executives of their firms, and he predicted that the five days of talks will produce some preliminary arrangements in trade and technical cooperation.

The Business International sessions were taking place as Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans was holding talks with top Soviet trade officials on the possibility of expanding Soviet-American trade.

Mr. Stans arrived in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, yesterday. Tass reported. Earlier in the day he was in the Azerbaijan capital of Baku. He will resume talks with his Soviet counterpart, Trade Minister Nikolai Fyodorov, tomorrow.

Russians Torment Ford DETROIT, Nov. 28 (UPI).—A delegation of 11 automotive experts from the Soviet Union spent 10 days exchanging technical information with Ford Motor Co. officials during an unpublished trip, Ford disclosed Friday.

The group, headed by Alexander M. Tarasov, minister of the automobile industry, left for home Wednesday, Ford said. During their visit, they attended seminars and toured Ford car and truck plants and emission-control facilities in the Detroit area as well as in Cleveland, Canton, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.

"They were most impressed and interested in our management techniques," a Ford spokesman said. "They said they were impressed with our efficiency. They were more interested in our equipment and management than our final products."

Falangists Rally, Vow A Comeback in Spain

EL ESCORIAL, Spain, Nov. 28 (AP).—The rightist Falange held its biggest political meeting in years today amid shouts against Gen. Francisco Franco's program to restore the monarchy to Spain.

An estimated 3,000 blue-shirted Falangists, including a strong representation of younger members, gathered on a snowy mountain outside Madrid to praise their founder, José Antonio Primo de Rivera, executed during the civil war, and proclaim an attempt at a political comeback against Opus Dei, the Catholic lay organization whose members dominate the present government.

Vienna Testing Car-Free Zone VIENNA, Nov. 28 (AP).—Part of downtown Vienna became a pedestrian-only zone yesterday and the ban on automobiles will continue until Jan. 2. After that Mayor Felix Slavik said, the results of the experiment will be evaluated.

"It seems to be a huge success," said Mr. Slavik as music issuing from loudspeakers and huge plastic balls being kicked along the traffic-free streets contributed to the festive air of thousands of persons out for a stroll. The loudspeakers and balls were donated by businessmen.

The zone includes one of Vienna's landmarks, St. Stephen's Church, and two main business streets, Graben and Kaerntnerstrasse. The mayor indicated that the zone might be enlarged if the experiment was a success. Only city buses are allowed in the area. Cars will be towed away at the owner's expense, and he will be liable to a fine.

Israeli Aide to Retire JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (AP).—Israel announced yesterday that Gideon Rafael would retire as director-general of the Foreign Ministry at the end of the year. He has been the second ranking man for Foreign Minister Abba Eban for four years.

## Obituaries

## J. Howard Pew, 89, of Sun Oil Its President for 35 Years

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (NYT).—J. Howard Pew, 89, former president and chairman of Sun Oil, died yesterday at his home in Ardmore, Pa.

Mr. Pew, son of Joseph Newton Pew sr., who founded Sun Oil in 1886, was the patriarch of the Pew family, one of the country's richest families, with a fortune of almost \$1 billion. His personal fortune was estimated at \$100 million.

Mr. Pew became president of Sun Oil on the death of his father in 1912 and served in that capacity until 1947. He was chairman of the board from 1963 to 1970, when he became chairman of the executive committee.

Under his leadership the company grew from a small Pennsylvania-based operator to a major international petroleum supplier.

Sun Oil currently has more than 28,000 employees. It reported sales of about \$1.9 billion last year. John Howard Pew was born in Bradford, Pa., Jan. 27, 1882, and attended Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh, Grove City (Pa.) College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He joined Sun Oil at the age of 19 after the discovery of oil at Spindletop, Texas, in 1901. The heavy asphaltic crude oil was different from the crude Sun had used at its Toledo refinery. New techniques were needed for the new refinery at Marcus Hook, Pa., could be started.

Slept on Bench Mr. Pew joined the workmen attacking the problem at the Toledo refinery. The small band of researchers worked day and night, and when they could, slept on a board bench until they finally hit on a solution.

His initial experience in the oil industry not only yielded a formula for producing lubricating oil from Texas crude oil but also gave him a formula that he was to apply to all other undertakings: different had to work.

Mr. Pew had been president of Sun Oil only a few years when he and his younger brother, the late Joseph N. Pew Jr., then a vice president, started the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. at Chester, Pa., a yard destined to become a leading builder of tankers in World War II.

Mr. Pew was often a spokesman for the oil industry against economic restraints. He was known as ultraconservative in his politics, economics and religion.

Although Mr. Pew denied membership in the John Birch Society, he was listed as having served on the editorial advisory board of the society's publication, American Opinion, and as a stockholder of Robert Welch, Inc., the society's publishing arm.

On the walls of his office at Sun Oil were the pictures of two of his most admired Americans, Billy Graham, the evangelist, and President Herbert Hoover.

Aided War Effort Mr. Pew was a former vice president of the American Petroleum Institute, whose gold medal for achievement he received in 1949. In both world wars he helped direct the war effort of the petroleum industry.

He refused to make public his wide philanthropic interests. In 1950 he received the Vermilye Medal from the Franklin Institute for achievements in management and in 1958 the Pennsylvania Society's Gold Medal for achievement in humanitarian and civic fields.

Zee Contrey NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Zee Contrey, 76, the jazz pianist best known for his "Kitten on the Keys," died Monday of a stroke in Lakewood, N.J.

Mr. Contrey, who rarely used his given name of Edward, introduced "Kitten on the Keys" on Feb. 12, 1924, in Aeolian Concert Hall, a memorable afternoon in which George Gershwin also introduced "Rhapsody in Blue." Both composers became famous overnight.

"Kitten on the Keys," a product of Mr. Contrey's seeing the family cat walk across the piano keys, is still widely played, and Mr. Contrey once offered some advice on how to play it.

"Be sure to scramble up the octaves in the part that's supposed to sound like a cat bounding down the keyboard. In other words, make a fist when simulating the cat running up and down. Otherwise it won't sound real."

Among the composer's other pieces—there were more than 100 in all—were "Tale of Mystery," "Three Little Oddities," "Sofa-fun," "Grandfather's Clock" and "Sittin' on a Log."

Doris Rosenthal NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Doris Rosenthal, a former high school art teacher in the Bronx who became a prominent painter of Mexico and its people, died Friday in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Miss Rosenthal never revealed her age, but probably was in her late 70s. She had been injured in a fall.

Miss Rosenthal painted dark-eyed Mexican children looking in street and doorway, apparently staring at the artist with interest. She had also portrayed stoic-faced, voluptuous natives of the Mexican highlands.

Lady Fleming in U.S. NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP).—Lady Amelia Fleming, 60, expelled from her native Greece and stripped of her Greek citizenship two weeks ago, arrived in the United States yesterday and vowed to lobby for an end to American foreign aid to the Greek government.

Guatemala and inhabitant Caribbean islands. Her work is represented by collections of the Metropolitan Museum, Museum of Modern Art, Brooklyn Museum and Fog Museum.

South Pasadena, Calif. (AP)—Frank Mann, 84, a member of Mack Bennett's Key Key, died here Thursday.

Frank Mann played one of the most famous bowler-batted men in numerous movies, made occasional character appearances as late as "Among the Movies in which appeared are the Chaplin 'City Lights,' 'Modern Times' and 'The Great Dictator'."

Ned Day, 60, a bowler who has many championships, died here Friday.

He was elected to the American Bowling Congress Hall of Fame in 1962, the 13th man so honored. He died in his sleep.

He held many titles, as well as world's individual game champion, and the tournament record of 834 (70-258) set in Los Angeles, 1939.

Rev. Giacomo Alberione, 80, died here Thursday.

Alberione, 80, the first priest who founded one of the world's largest Roman Catholic publishing groups, died Friday night after a long illness.

In 1921 Father Alberione founded the St. Paul's Society to high and sell religious books, society spread throughout the world and branched into radio, television.

His main publication, the "Christian Family," published in many languages. In Italian, it has a circulation of 800,000 and a half million copies, the biggest magazine in Italy.

Father Alberione also edited four orders of nuns, known as the Pauline nuns, totaling more than 5,000 throughout the world.

He wrote 20 books on moral, doctrinal subjects and thousands of articles for his publications.

Francisco Sanchez-Cano, 70, died here Thursday.

Sanchez-Cano, 70, former director of the Prado museum, died here yesterday.

For 20 years dean of the Prado museum and letters faculty at University of Madrid, he was a director of the Prado with a reputation as an authority on the art of Spain's "golden age" in the 17th century.

Ernest Deuerlein, 53, a professor of contemporary history at Michigan University, died here Friday.

He wrote numerous newspaper articles, and his books "The American Revolution" and "The American Revolution" were published by Bantam.

Emory S. Land, 70, died here Friday.

Land, 70, who headed the Maritime Commission throughout World War II, died yesterday at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

He retired from the Navy in 1947 and joined the Maritime Commission, which supervised construction of merchant ships during the war.

In 1946, he again retired, served as president of the Transportation Association for 5 years, then became a consultant for General Dynamics, where he worked until his death.

Joseph N. Geym, 70, died here Friday.

Joseph N. Geym, 70, a member of professional football's Hall of Fame, died yesterday.

Known as "Indian Joe," he was a full-blooded Chippewa Indian who played for the Chicago Bears and the Cleveland Browns (Ohio) Bulldogs and the New York Giants.

He later turned to basketball playing on two Louisville teams that won American Association pennants.

Soviet Dissident Appeal for Aid MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP).—K. G. Gerasimov, a Soviet dissident, appealed today for international sympathy and aid for an anti-Soviet struggle for political and economic freedom.

The appeal, signed by Gerasimov, was a full-page advertisement in the Soviet press. It was a direct appeal to the international community of nations, and it was a call for aid to the Soviet dissident movement.



# French Liqueurs

Without a doubt liqueurs are among the most universally popular drinks in the world, and French liqueurs have the place of honor in this select company...Liqueurs can be just as pleasant before as after a meal... They offer infinite possibilities as cocktails...And the culinary possibilities of liqueurs are, if anything, more varied than even the ways in which they may be served and combined as drinks...

put out B and B, as a drier version of the liqueur mixed with cognac. And as for those mysterious letters that appear on the bottles: D.O.M., they stand for Deo Optimo Maximo (to God, most good, most great), the motto of the Benedictine order.

The history of Chartreuse, the other great herb liqueur with the name of a monastic order, goes back to 1685, when a formula for an elixir of 130 plants was given to the Carthusians by Marshal d'Estrées.

Although it was not developed until nearly a century and a half later, it is still made in the utmost secrecy by three monks, who together with the father procurator are the only people in the world with access to the formula.

This was not always the case, for the Carthusians, too, were broken up and their goods confiscated in the Revolution. The formula fell into the very unscrupulous hands of a chemist who was obliged by a Napoleonic decree concerning secret formulas to turn it over to the state for examination and evaluation.

The state, with astonishing lack of perspicacity, judged it worthless, and with the restoration of the monarchy the Carthusians recovered their monastery near Grenoble and the formula and picked up where they had left off.

Today they make about a million quarts of their potent (110 proof for green Chartreuse) liqueur, to the delight of drinkers around the world and, no doubt, to the chagrin of both the state and the descendants of that unenterprising chemist.

## Cuisine, Too

The other great liqueurs are of much more recent invention, and in their present perfected form are scarcely a hundred years old. If the firm of Marier-Lapostolle was founded in 1827, Grand Marnier as such was invented only in 1880.

A liqueur with a base of bitter orange rinds from Curaçao (whence come the most flavorful), it is the fact that it is made with fine champagne cognac, the best and most expensive, that gives it its outstanding qualities. And to the firm's credit is the idea of promoting Grand Marnier in cuisine as well as a drink.

Today it has gone far beyond crêpes suzette to enter the industrial world of dairy products, ice cream, pastry and biscuits, chocolate, etc. to the obvious renown of Grand Marnier, but this development can only be of equal benefit to the whole liqueur industry.

Cointreau is also an orange liqueur, very different from Grand Marnier, but equally exciting. Made from both bitter and sweet oranges and unmixed with cognac, it is the very essence of pure orange, refreshing and crystalline.

This, too, is a family business.

## Of French Liqueurs Exports

(Bottles 1970)	
West Germany (*)	3,600,000
U.S.A.	3,000,000
Belgium - Luxembourg	2,000,000
France	860,000
Canada	570,000
Denmark	500,000
Italy	430,000
Netherlands	300,000
Sweden	310,000
Malaya	180,000

(\*) The high figures for West Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg are respectively from 1,600,000 and 400,000 in 1969 because in 1970 French liqueur plant established in these countries were repatriated for economic and tariff reasons.



still run by Cointreaux, two of whom founded it and perfected their unique liqueur in 1849 at Angers in the Loire Valley. The simple formula, if secret in its perfection, for making Cointreau has not changed in four generations, even if the quantities produced today would have been unthinkable to the founding brothers Cointreau.

## Diversification

Furthermore, under the label Regnier, Cointreau also makes another 12 liqueurs of various types and flavors. For that matter, Grand Marnier also has other products, Chartreuse comes yellow (milder and sweeter) as well as green, and Benedictine has its B and B.

Which brings us to diversification. Lajay Lagoute began with crème de cassis in 1841, an invention of Denis Lagoute which earned for him and his later associate Henri Lajay a gold medal in 1888, offered by the citizens of Dijon on their own initiative in thanks for the creation of a new industry in a city then devoted largely to wine and mustard.

Made by the simple maceration of fresh, crushed black currants with alcohol and the addition of sugar, this natural, light fruit liqueur transformed the Dijon economy. But if today Sisca crème de cassis de Dijon (Lajay Lagoute's brand) is still the leading producer, Lajay Lagoute has gone on to add another dozen liqueurs as well as various fruit brandies and juices.

Diversification is the very essence of a liqueur company such as Cusenier which does not have, or rather lost, an image associated with one basic product. Also founded as a family affair in 1857, although the Cusenier family died out exactly a century later, the firm originally did most of their business in

absinthe until 1917 when it was prohibited.

In fact the ban on absinthe was a boon in disguise for it permitted Cusenier to concentrate on its excellent line of liqueurs as well as on brandies, aperitifs and fruit juices and syrups.

Today, Cusenier is not known simply for one outstanding product such as their crème de menthe, but for the regularity and high quality of everything they make, and this includes some 80 different products produced in five distilleries in France and 12 abroad, including one in the United States.

Cusenier is not alone in this respect. Cointreau is also produced in the United States and both of them, as well as Grand Marnier, Lajay Lagoute, Benedictine and Chartreuse, have numerous other distilleries outside of France for both financial and legal reasons. (Spain, for instance, prohibits the direct importation of liqueurs.)

Thus you have the curious fact that despite enormous exports, more French liqueur is produced abroad than is exported, although exports rose by a huge 33 percent in 1970 over 1969, while foreign-produced French liqueurs rose by 11.6 percent in the same period.

The number one market for French liqueurs is by far the United States, although West Germany leads in imports simply because French liqueur is no longer made there now that Common Market tariff barriers have disappeared (see graph).

This is why exports to Germany rose from 2 million bottles in 1969 to 3.6 million in 1970. French plants finally stopped producing there because the higher prices of alcohol in Germany made it uneconomical once the tariffs had disappeared.

A liqueur is a sweet, alcoholic

## For the Cocktail Hour

THE AREA in which liqueurs best demonstrate their versatility is one most appreciated by Americans and, in fact, dominated by them: cocktail making. The combinations among liqueurs or with other drinks such as cognac, whisky and gin are endless, limited only by the rules of harmony and your own inventiveness.

Here is one suggested by Cusenier that calls for five different liqueurs and a steady hand. To get the spectacular banded effect, with each liqueur remaining separate, you must pour them very slowly down the side of a tall, narrow glass held slanted during the pouring, in the order listed.

They will remain separate because of their increasingly lighter specific gravity. You are not limited to the ones below, but then it will take experimenting to discover the correct order.

### Pousse-Café

- 1 1/2 Maraschino
- 1 1/2 Green crème de menthe
- 1 1/2 Crème de violette
- 1 1/2 Yellow Chartreuse
- 1 1/2 Apricot brandy
- A few more, both classic and new:

### Viking

- 2 1/2 B and B
- 1 1/2 Vermouth
- Twist of lemon peel

### Kir

- 1 1/4 Sisca crème de cassis de Dijon
- 3 1/4 Chilled dry white wine
- Another version, sometimes called a Bourgognon, uses cool red Beaujolais instead of white wine.

### Red Lion

- 1 1/2 Grand Marnier
- 1 1/2 Gin
- 1 1/2 Orange juice
- Squeeze of lemon
- Stir with cracked ice and pour into a chilled glass.

### Sidcar

- 1 1/4 Cointreau
- 1 1/4 Cognac
- 1 1/2 Lemon juice
- Shake with cracked ice, strain into a glass, the Corinthian Sidcar, calls for equal parts of each ingredient.

### Diana

- 3 1/4 Crème de menthe
- 1 1/4 Apricot brandy

beverage of anywhere from 30 to as high as 110 proof, with 40 proof as an average. It is made of fruits, herbs, spices, nuts, roots or combinations of these, macerated or infused in alcohol or brandy and then usually distilled and sweetened with sugar or honey.

Crème de cassis de Dijon is a simple maceration of fresh black currants (which ripen in July) in alcohol without heating. The berries are first crushed and during the several-month maceration the mix is regularly stirred to extract a maximum of juice, flavor and color. When ready it is sweetened with sugar syrup depending on the natural sweetness of the fruit and finally filtered before bottling.

Crème de cassis should be drunk within the year, for like Beaujolais wine it tends to lose some of its freshness and fruitiness with age, although it acquires other characteristics and keeps perfectly well. This is not a problem with most other liqueurs, which are most often further distilled.

Neither the distilling nor the maceration or infusion produce any alcohol. In fact alcohol is lost in the process. The reason for this is that no fermentation takes place, as is the case with cognac, in which the grapes are first made into wine and then the wine is distilled twice to concentrate the alcohol. In a liqueur all the alcohol is added and the high concentration of alcohol would, in any case, prevent the onset of fermentation.

With most fruit and herb liqueurs, the preliminary maceration or infusion must be distilled to extract the full essence of the flavoring agents. The "heart" and the "tail" of the distillation are usually unsuitable as such and are either recycled or discarded while only the "heart," or middle of the distillation, is retained, and even this may undergo a secondary distillation for further refinement.

After that, sweetening and sometimes harmless coloring matter is added. Some liqueurs, particularly those made with cognac or other brandies, are aged in the wood.

Some also undergo treatment with cold to stabilize them and are filtered for perfect limpidity before being bottled. Once in the bottle, there is virtually no further change and most liqueurs will keep indefinitely.

It should be emphasized that no preservatives or artificial flavors are used and thus French liqueurs are not only wonderfully tasty but completely natural. Furthermore the variety is almost limitless, although certain types are better known than others.

Among these, aside from mixed-herb liqueurs, the most popular would seem to be: apricot, black currant, cherry, orange (wild and sweet), peach, peppermint, raspberry and so on. Some of the more unusual are banana, cocoa, coffee and even hazelnut liqueurs. Such variety surely has something to satisfy every palate.

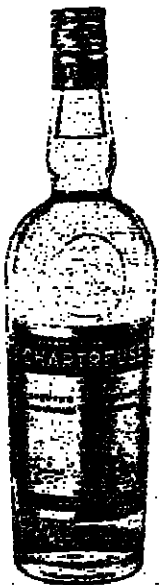
Savor the sweetness of life

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CREATOR OF DIJON CASSIS  
SINCE 1841



## GREEN FIRE...



# CHARTREUSE

110 PROOF

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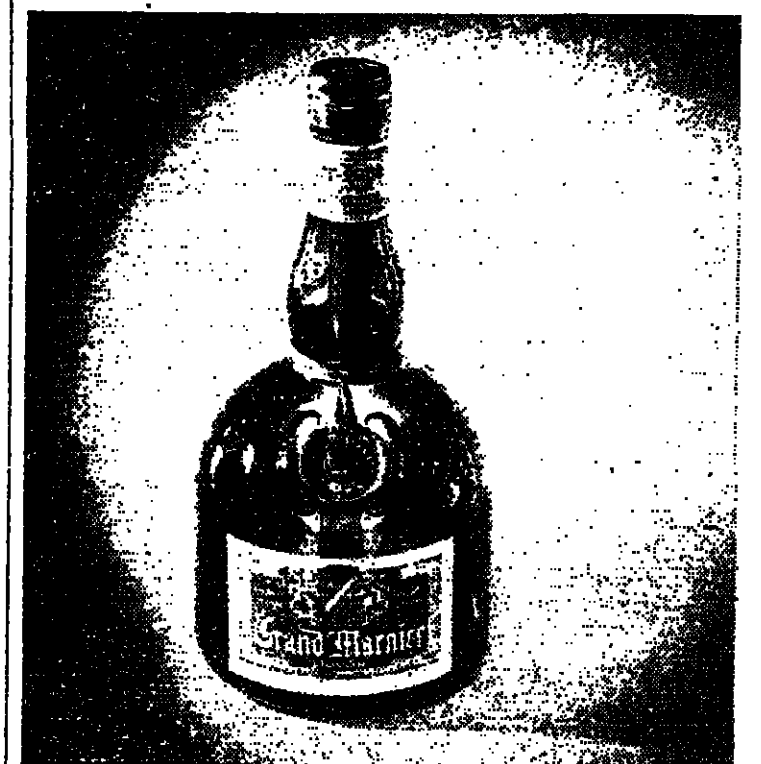
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hit the green!



...with  
**CUSENIER'S**  
Crème de Menthe



# Grand Marnier



# India: 'We'll Finally Get The Pakistanis Off Our Backs'

By Sydney H. Schanberg

CALCUTTA, (NYT)—India and Pakistan were born 24 years ago in a burst of communal hatred that consumed hundreds of thousands of Hindu and Moslem lives before subsiding, although never really dying out. The old hatred flared into two wars. And last week the two neighbors of the Indian subcontinent stood on the brink of a third war—potentially the most dangerous collision of all.

Side by side with efforts by leaders on both sides to usher in a new era of friendship and peace there has been recurrent temptation in India over the years to humble Pakistan once and for all and remove her as a potential military threat. That temptation welled up again eight months ago, when the Pakistani Army was turned loose against the largely Bengali population of East Pakistan, a region that is ethnically distinct from the predominantly Punjabi West Pakistan 1,000 miles away.

The attempt by West Pakistan's military regime to crush an autonomy movement that had won a national majority in Pakistan's first full and free election proved to be a political disaster. It transformed the Bengali movement into an armed rebellion, with full independence as its goal. And it drew India into the crisis by saddling her with nearly 10 million East Pakistani refugees who fled across the border—thereby creating for India an economic and political burden that New Delhi came to regard as intolerable.

## The Beginning

Indian involvement began with the provision of arms, training and border sanctuary to the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Forces), the insurgents of East Pakistan fighting for establishment of a Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation). In recent weeks, Indian involvement intensified. Elements of the Indian Army and the 70,000 Pakistani troops in East Pakistan fought tank and artillery battles along the border.

On Nov. 13 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returned from a three-week tour of Western capitals. She suggested to the Western powers be given a little more time to try to persuade Pakistan to release the imprisoned leader of East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and reach a settlement with him and his 70 million people. However, it now appears that Mrs. Gandhi's trip convinced her that no amount of Western diplomatic pressure on Pakistan would work unless India stepped up the military pressure.

So the flow of Indian arms to the Bengali guerrillas was increased, along with support in the form of covering artillery and mortar fire. Indian troops crossed into East Pakistan on brief strikes. Finally, as of last week, the Indian Army started playing an active, though unacknowledged, combat role.

Embarrassed by eyewitness dispatches by foreign newsmen who saw hundreds of Indian troops in battle dress heading into East Pakistan, the Indian government admitted last Wednesday that its soldiers had crossed over. But the government insisted that this had happened only once—last Sunday—to repulse what the Indians

described as a Pakistani tank and artillery attack. Mrs. Gandhi explained that her troops had new orders giving them permission to cross the border in self-defense situations.

On Friday, officials in New Delhi conceded a second border-crossing—to repulse what they called a heavy Pakistani attack. They said the Indians killed 80 Pakistani soldiers and destroyed one tank, while sustaining light casualties.

It is clear that the insurgents are seizing new territory with the help of heavy Indian firepower. The Pakistani government spoke last week of repulsing Indian thrusts across the border in four sectors, the principal one apparently in the Jessore district on East Pakistan's western border (see map).

Some Indian officials thought that, faced with the possible loss of East Pakistan, President Ayub Mohammed Yahiya Khan may bring military pressure to bear against India on another front. One logical move would be a thrust into Kashmir from West Pakistan. Seizure of a piece of that coveted—and contested—region would save face and compensate to some degree for the loss of the Eastern province.

## The Choice

Most observers here believe that Mrs. Gandhi (though perhaps not some of her generals) would prefer to oust the Pakistani Army from East Pakistan by means of military action that would remain below the level of outright war. The Indians would rather not have their troops push all the way to the East Pakistani capital, Dhaka. They would like the Mukti Bahini, who claim about 100,000 fighters, to liberate the big cities and cantonments in the interior of East Pakistan while the Indians pin down and harass large numbers of Pakistani troops in the border areas.

But there is serious doubt whether the Bengali insurgents can do that job—or at least do it in the short time span the Indians are thinking of. New Delhi officials talk in terms of weeks, or at most a few months.

In any case, the Indian objective now is a friendly, secular and independent East Pakistan—and however that objective is to be achieved, the Indians seem confident of achieving it. They expect the risk of war in their strategy. They seem calm and not in a mood for compromise.

Indian officials also are buoyed by what they see as the side-effects of their handling of the crisis. They see India erasing the humiliation of defeat at the hands of the Chinese in the border conflict of 1962. They see India gaining new respect in the world as she decides her own fate as a proud nation instead of supplicating the great powers to solve her problems.

"We're not going to start a war," said one high Indian official last week. "It's up to them (the Pakistanis)." "And if they do, we're not going to stop this time," he added, in a reference to the Soviet-sponsored peace talks that ended the three-week Indo-Pakistani war over Kashmir in 1965. "We'll see it to the end, and finally get Pakistan off our backs."



Odd Couple: With Indian troops thrusting across the East Pakistan border, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Yahya are verging on a conflict that could have worldwide repercussions.

# Pakistan: This Is a Real War

By Malcolm W. Browne  
ISLAMABAD (NYT)—All week long Pakistan's newspapers and broadcasting stations told the people of war with India.

Loudspeakers in the minarets of mosques across the land spread the chanting prayers of the mullahs, invoking the protection of Allah in the mortal combat ahead.

The President, Gen. Agha Mohammed Yahiya Khan, ordered a state of national emergency; military spokesmen told of a mammoth attack by 13 Indian divisions across the borders of East Pakistan.

Blackouts were ordered in the big towns, citizens were asked to dig slit trenches, and the Indians were expected to attack border areas in West Pakistan as well.

Yet there remains an air of make-believe about it all. There seems little question that border clashes have occurred on the East Pakistani border, and

both sides agree that penetration into Pakistani territory took place to a depth of perhaps a dozen miles. There is no doubt that a thunderous artillery barrage has been roaring across the border at the rate of several thousand shells a day. But it is equally clear that both Pakistan and India have pulled far more punches than they have thrown.

There are indeed foreign cynics who regard the entire exercise as a con game by both India and Pakistan—fairly bloody and extremely dangerous, but intended more for diplomatic than military effect.

Both India and Pakistan are in the market for world sympathy and diplomatic leverage, particularly as their dispute moves toward possible United Nations involvement. Both nations are among the top recipients of foreign aid, and both want and need a lot more.

The supposed core of the present dispute—the economic

burden placed upon India by the millions of refugees who fled to that country from East Pakistan—seems spurious to some observers here. India's normal growth rate will add another 10 million persons to her population in a little over one year; getting rid of the 10 million Pakistani refugees would offer little more than transitory respite to the staggering population burden.

In spite of all this a real war between the Bangla Desh guerrilla force and an occupation army is being fought in East Pakistan, and how that conflict will develop none can predict.

"I count today a good day," one Western resident of Islamabad said. "I saw no troops racing across my lawn, no shells landing nearby and no warnings to hurry my children out of school into air-raid shelters. In the sun-continuum from now on, you can't hope for a much better day than that."

# Big Powers: A Great Deal of Anxiety, But So Far They Stand By Helplessly

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT)—For the last several months, as India and Pakistan drifted toward war, the United States and the Soviet Union have been exercising the classic superpower function of counseling "restraint" on their respective clients in the subcontinent.

Publicly and in private, Washington has been urging the Pakistani government of Yahya Khan to take the necessary steps to reach a political accommodation with the rebellious east.

In a parallel effort, Moscow has been appealing to India, with whom it has a treaty of mutual friendship and support, to step back from the point of confrontation, to avoid an all-out struggle that conceivably might draw in China—the supporter of Pakistan—and the other big powers against their will.

But despite all the persuasion, high-power consultations and hastily arranged summit conferences, India and Pakistan have moved toward the brink.

With India's admission last week that her troops had, in fact, crossed the East Pakistan border and Pakistan's declaration of a national emergency, the crisis deepened. United States officials tended to discount the Pakistani claims that India had opened a multi-front "invasion," but they conceded that battalion-sized clashes had occurred in the Jessore region.

## 'Classic Lesson'

The officials also said that unless the superpower catbattles, which so far have failed, suddenly become effective, full-scale war could not be ruled out.

"The whole exercise has been a classic lesson in the limits of big-power persuasion," one State Department official said at the end of the week. "We—and to some degree the Soviets—have discovered that for all our wealth, power and supposed influence, there are situations that are simply beyond our control. Evidently this is one of them."

Despite its bad track record, there was no diminution in the diplomatic activity. Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week summoned the Pakistani and Indian envoys to separate meetings at the State Department, calling on both to agree to a mutual pullback of forces. The appeal to India was underscored by Kenneth Keating, the U.S. Ambassador to India, who called on Swaran Singh, Indian Foreign Minister, in New Delhi.

The American concern about the situation was also conveyed to the Soviet government by Jacob Beam, the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, who met with Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the First Deputy Foreign Minister. And finally, at week's end, President Nixon spent 30 minutes on the long distance telephone discussing the crisis with the British Prime Minister, Edward Heath.

## No Action

But the conversations produced no decisive action. For the present, at least, the United States apparently will continue its previously unsuccessful efforts to bring about a mutual pullback of forces, the stationing of United Nations observers on both sides

# Where Is the UN?

Why hasn't the United Nations taken steps to prevent war between India and Pakistan?

Article 2 of the United Nations Charter says: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means. . . . All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. . . ."

These are the provisions that were to have formed the cornerstone of a world order in which all disputes would be settled by negotiation or, if that failed, by submission to the Security Council. It has not worked that way—primarily, in the view of many observers, because the great powers (the United States in Vietnam, Russia in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Britain in Egypt) preferred to settle matters they regarded as vital to them in their own way, by force. The great powers could fall back on Article 51 of the Charter, which recognizes the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense."

With respect to the India-Pakistan issue, each of the great powers seems to have its own peculiar reasons for not bringing it before the Security Council, and the two parties directly involved have their reasons as well. (This dispatch discusses some of the reasons.)

official said, "and we would find ourselves speaking for Pakistan and defending a policy we do not entirely agree with. Beyond that, we just don't think a Security Council session would solve this one."

## Peking's Presence

Another unmentioned problem is the presence of Communist China on the Security Council. Although Peking presumably would support Pakistan, her addition to the Council has added a new unpredictability to the body that neither Washington nor Moscow appears ready to test at the moment.

China could also be expected to use her veto against any resolution unacceptable to Pakistan. Chiao Kuan-hua, the Deputy Foreign Minister who heads the Chinese delegation at the United Nations, made his government's position clear on Friday when he accused India of launching a "bare-faced aggression" against Pakistan with the encouragement of the Soviet Union.

There were also reports on Friday of two efforts by nations not directly involved in the conflict to bring the issue before the Security Council. Japan was said to be behind one effort, and Belgium and Italy behind another, both designed to get the Council to consider a cease-fire resolution.

The lesson for Washington in the India-Pakistan conundrum so far has been a painful but illuminating one. In a sense, it is an extension of the Vietnam experience. It is "imply that in many areas of the world, particularly where Washington's interests are not direct and obvious, American leverage on intractable local rivalries is sharply limited."

The tools of its leverage, which were so effective in a bipolar world, have lost much of their usefulness. Aid is the most obvious example. The United States could cut off its very substantial assistance to both India and Pakistan in an effort to compel them to do as it wishes. A few years ago, that might have worked, but few of India's here believe it would today.

So instead, the United States is appealing to both sides to recognize the futility of war, with no guarantee that either will listen.

## India's Ground

India is opposed to a Security Council meeting on the ground that the conflict is an internal Pakistani affair that can only be settled by a reconciliation between the rebels in the east and the government in the west. Pakistan has been holding back from pressing for United Nations intervention, presumably for fear of having to defend its troops' violent and repressive actions in the eastern section. Also, the Pakistanis are unsure of how much political support they can count on from the United States in a full-blown Security Council debate.

The Soviet Union has shown equally little enthusiasm for a meeting, presumably because of the risk that she might be backed into the corner of defending an obstinate India against a majority call for a pullback of Indian forces. Diplomatic sources here have reported that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently extracted a pledge from the Soviet leaders to use their veto against any Security Council resolution inimical to Indian interests. If true, the Soviets presumably would prefer to avoid a situation where they might be called on to fulfill that pledge.

Finally, the United States has been and remains reluctant to bring the matter to the Council lest she, against her will, become Pakistan's surrogate.

"We're afraid the debate would get politicized very quickly," one

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<b>FRANCE</b> <b>PARIS</b> —HOTEL DELMON, 10 rue de la Harpe, 1st arr., Tel. 214.10.10. 100 beds. 1st class. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 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# Urbanization: New Problem for Africa

## Lack of Jobs, Food and Housing In Cities as Human Tides Flow In

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI)—Africa is a continent of migration and motion. For centuries, men have moved across its face to find new grazing and farming land, to escape the spreading drought of the Sahara in the north, or to search for wealth in the gold and copper mines of the south.

But in the last decade, this continent has undergone what may be the greatest short-term migration in its history. A rising tide of people leaving the villages is inundating Africa's cities, and turning some of them into urban monsters.

The change is measurable, and visible, all across this once almost completely rural continent:

● Two-hour traffic jams clog the narrow streets of Lagos, Nigeria, (population 1 million), every morning and evening.

● Kinshasa (population 1.3 million), capital of the Zaire Republic (formerly the Congo), has been growing at an astounding 14 percent a year and is rimged by a series of shantytowns that keep expanding into the bush around the city.

● Thirty-story skyscrapers rise above the tropical horizon on which Abidjan is built. The Ivory Coast capital had 80,000 residents in 1950. Today it has 600,000, a tenfold increase in 20 years.

● In Nairobi, hordes of young men from the countryside pound the sidewalks of the burgeoning central business district every day looking in vain for any kind of job. The scene is the same in Dakar, Senegal; in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; in Accra, Ghana; in Lusaka, South-West Africa.

Africa remains the least urbanized of the continents. Only about 14 percent of its population of 250 million lives in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, compared with the world average of 25 percent. Latin America has 40 percent, and 42 percent for North America, according to United Nations figures.

But the rate of increase in urban population in Africa is perhaps two to three times as great as in most other areas in the world today and is having an impact on African society that is perhaps unequalled since the 18th-century industrialization of England transformed that country and, thus, the world.

### No Jobs Available

There are some vital differences between the two movements, however. The chief one is that there are almost no jobs available for the estimated five million untrained villagers who are pouring into Africa's cities each year looking for a better life.

With a handful of scattered exceptions, it is not the economic pull of increasing industrialization that is producing the population shift but the push of the barren countryside, where development has lagged behind even the meager efforts made in the cities.

Thus, for most African governments, the rapid growth of cities is not a sign of economic health and growing prosperity, as it may have once been for countries in other parts of the world, but one of increasing social problems and in some cases even of economic stagnation.

The armies of the unemployed

that encircle Africa's main cities often drain the agricultural sector, which is the most important economic area for every African country.

Not only does the countryside suffer from the loss of its manpower, but it also feels the effect of the development of urban parasites who are dependent on food sent from the village to help them survive in the towns.

The process also drains other resources, since governments must choose to spend an inordinate share of their small budgets on trying to improve the conditions in the shantytowns (and thereby attract an even greater increase in rural-to-urban migration), or build up their security forces in the cities for their own protection.

Most have opted for protection, while parceling out urban housing and benefits to the small number of civil servants, military men and politicians who form the government's most important clientele. A few countries have tried to stem the flow of population by seriously tackling development of the rural areas. Their results in this difficult task have not been promising so far.

The pattern of urban growth in Africa is also striking. In country after country, growth is concentrated or even confined to one city—almost always the political capital.

Overall African population growth is between 2 to 3 percent a year. But its urban growth rate is double that, about 5.5 percent a year. Even more startling is the growth rate of the 60 cities in tropical Africa which have more than 100,000 residents. They are growing at the rate of 9 percent a year, three times the world average.

Lagos and Kinshasa, the only tropical African cities with more than one million people, have been growing at rates of more than 12 percent a year. So have Abidjan, Dakar, Accra, Addis Ababa and Ibadan, Nigeria, all of which have more than 500,000 residents now.

### Rise of Cities

Africa's earliest towns grew up along trade and transportation routes. The passage of the camel caravan marked the rise and fall of Timbuktu and Kano, cities of houses of baked earth and large market places. The Niger River also gave birth to some of Africa's important early towns.

Trade across the Sahara and along the Niger was eclipsed as chances for trade with Europe grew. Ports on the Atlantic became West Africa's main urban areas, and remain so today. The European colonial powers established their main administrative centers in the port towns, and economic activity continued to focus on them.

In East Africa, however, where the interior was more accessible, the railroad became the chief agent of urban development, as railheads like Nairobi, Kampala, Uganda; Lusaka, Zambia; and Salisbury, Rhodesia, grew into cities and political capitals.

In east and west, most of the cities consisted of European-style

income housing has been built in the last decade. Newcomers are crowding in with friends or relatives in increasingly dilapidated housing. In Accra, the average number of persons occupying a house—usually four rooms—has risen from 14.2 to 21.6. In Dar es Salaam and many other cities, the majority of families live in one room.

Schools cannot cope with the increase. In Nairobi, 6,000 children applied to begin secondary school this year. Only 3,000 found places. The rest were turned away for a lack of classroom space and teachers.

Health problems are also growing. Abidjan's lagoon was a popular swimming spot ten years ago. Now it is a health hazard. Lacking adequate sewage systems, the residents of the poorer areas have turned the lagoon into a cesspool. Open sewers are commonplace in many large African cities.

Many of the problems probably defy solutions, given our current economic resources and the fragmented approach of Africa to the problems," a university professor in Nairobi, who deals with urban affairs, said.

### More Exchange

"Local governments throughout Africa are just powerless, and national governments tend to work with foreign experts, from London or Paris, instead of trying to develop their own urbanists. There should be an interchange between African cities that face the same problems. But they go off in their own directions."

Increasingly, such experts say they are casting about for new approaches to Africa's urban dilemmas, after having concluded that the course prescribed at the beginning of the last decade have fallen short.

Some of the points they make are:

- Decentralization is not a realistic approach for most African countries at the moment. There is little infrastructure in the interior. Roads, electricity and method of communications needed for factories are scarce outside the major cities.

- Stopping the drift from rural areas will have to mean more than providing new services in the villages. The large number of young people who say they leave villages to escape the autocratic methods of traditional rulers and the privileges awarded to older people in village society suggests that a complete social restructuring will be needed before the countryside will be able to retain young people.

- Birth control is another program, like rural development, whose effects are not likely to be felt for 10 to 15 years, while Africa needs immediate help in dealing with the urban crisis it has on its hands.

Africans do not perceive overpopulation as a problem. Only a few areas in Africa have high-density population on the land. "There is enough food. The problem is getting it distributed. That is where outsiders who want to help should come up with suggestions, instead of telling us that we shouldn't have more children. We tend to doubt the good motives of white men who do that," one professor said.



Col. Paul Fournier (or Paul Ferrer), a central figure in the Franco-American drug case, conceals his face after leaving an interrogation session before a Paris judge.

## Baffling Franco-U.S. Drug Case

### A New Jersey Prosecutor's Charge Sends Shock Waves Through France

Col. Fournier replaced Beaumont at SDECE.

Thus was Col. Beaumont introduced to the press, only to deny that he had anything to do with the Delouette case, but to confirm that the situation at SDECE was a mess. In other words, he agreed with Col. Barbot that anything was possible at SDECE, though he denied that he had been a Communist agent and announced he was suing Barbot for one million francs.

Oddly, however, neither Col. Barbot nor Col. Beaumont suggested that Col. Fournier was involved in the case, even though both men would have reason to be anonymous, better informed even than Col. Beaumont, say that Col. Fournier is innocent. But they also agree that SDECE, as Gen. Pierre Billotte said just Friday, has been badly compromised. Gen. Billotte, a former defense minister, said that SDECE was so racked with clans that it should simply be "dissolved."

But Mr. Stern insists that it is Fournier and no other who is guilty, and since he has given all his evidence to Judge Roussel he cannot understand why the French have not begun prosecution. Putting aside the comments of all the colonels, one must ask if Mr. Stern would be interested in creating a Franco-American incident, or embarrassing SDECE or getting even with French drug officers who haven't done their job. Or if it isn't rather the case of a crime-buster out to get his man, and damn the torpedoes. But why is he so sure it is Fournier and not someone else?

Answers to these questions are lacking. But to continue the analysis based on the evidence available (Stern's evidence against Fournier is still undisclosed). It is known that Delouette was not in it alone; it is suspected that he was involved with former SDECE agents who had access to the drug traffic of the world and

wanted the easy money. These agents hope to get the stuff in, but if ever the plot fails, Delouette, described as "naive," would be the pigeon who could nicely embarrass the present SDECE leadership.

These men contact Delouette with a job to do, Delouette would simply pick up the camper in which the drugs were hidden in Port Elizabeth N.J. Did these men tell Delouette their real names? Or did one of them say his name was Col. Fournier? Or did he say it was Col. Ferrer. Fournier's alias? Delouette would most likely not know Fournier. But if it was a man using Fournier's name, he would know Fournier.

It is simply a possibility, as Mr. Stern's contention that Fournier is guilty. But how to resolve the problem?

It would appear that despite the procedural difficulties, Mr. Stern should be allowed to see Col. Fournier or the French should be allowed to see Delouette. The fact that this has not been done indicates an embarrassing lack of cooperation and confidence among authorities of two nations trying to halt international drug traffic.

Why allow the affair to simply drift on, letting more colonels surface to further cloud it? The two countries have vastly different judicial systems, but the object of both is to prosecute the guilty. That there has been no confrontation among the principals in this case is absurd.

Mr. Stern says that French officials cannot see Delouette until they promise him immunity, but the French do not like the practice, and in any case why should they, so long as they believe he is lying.

And though the French kept Mr. Stern from Col. Fournier for the same reasons Mr. Helms might protect his No. 2 man if this were going the other way, they certainly did nothing to protect their own interests by doing so. For it forced Mr. Stern to blow the finger on SDECE, which, despite the so-called reforms, is once again involved in a humiliating scandal.

### Not the Type

Col. Barbot was also asked about Col. Fournier, and replied that Fournier didn't seem to be the type to get involved in such an affair; the kind of man who doesn't want any trouble. Then Col. Barbot named certain Col. Beaumont, who, he said, was fired by Mr. de Marenches on suspicion of "high treason"—working with the Communists.

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## Afghanistan: Deadly Economic Opportunity

In the spring, anybody driving near Kandahar can easily see from the road the beautiful purple and gold fields of the opium poppy—and the No. 1 target for export is the United States.

Barry

"Afghanistan is eating a problem is 1922 kilometers according to a airport. The so intertwined distance, the very close.

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hepatitis. The average Afghan despises them. He assumes they were chased out of their own countries and he spits terms of Persian abuse about them behind their backs.

The Afghans can be alarmingly tolerant. Hippies frequently overstay their visas for months, without difficulty.

However, when the Afghans do crack down, they can be as tough as their crag mountains. They occasionally have slapped fines on foreigners of \$800 to \$1,000 for smuggling, even small amounts. Those who can't pay are faced with the alternative of a day in jail for every 50 afghanis (about 62 cents) of the fine. Living conditions in this country are anything but soft. Prison conditions are close to barbaric.

The hippies, before they run out of money, help make fortunes for a number of small merchants dealing in old rifles—from the days of the revolt against the British—imitation antique rifles and embroidered sheepskin coats. More of the prosperity, it is suspected, comes from dealing in hash behind the false front of trinkets.

This inequality of comparative wealth has developed social unrest. The other day in Herat, a band of ragged men and women besieged a newly-rich "tourist" shop, demanding money for bread. The disturbed shopkeeper blustered, "I've already given you 7,000 afghanis. I can't afford more." The hungry crowd simply pressed closer. Visibly shaken, he tossed out a few coins and ordered his assistants to lock the door.

The "world travelers," after initial funds are gone and possessions have been sold (one mini-bus went for \$600), become the prey of the organized "hard-core" of drug merchants, interested in

the big game of export. The parties are coerced into hustling hash out of the country, generally to Pakistan. Trucks and mini-buses with well-concealed false compartments are driven to Karachi, where the vehicle is shipped as freight to some port in Europe.

The theft of passports and traveler's checks is an everyday occurrence. "Don't think this is a love community," said a local observer. "They're constantly 'ripping-off' among themselves."

The professional pushers have given up the uniform of long hair, head bands, and skin-tight jeans. The new look is that of a neatly-groomed conservative businessman. That so much hash regularly leaves the country indicates the extent of payoff to post office and customs officials. Everybody seems to know it, but nothing is ever spelled out in publication.

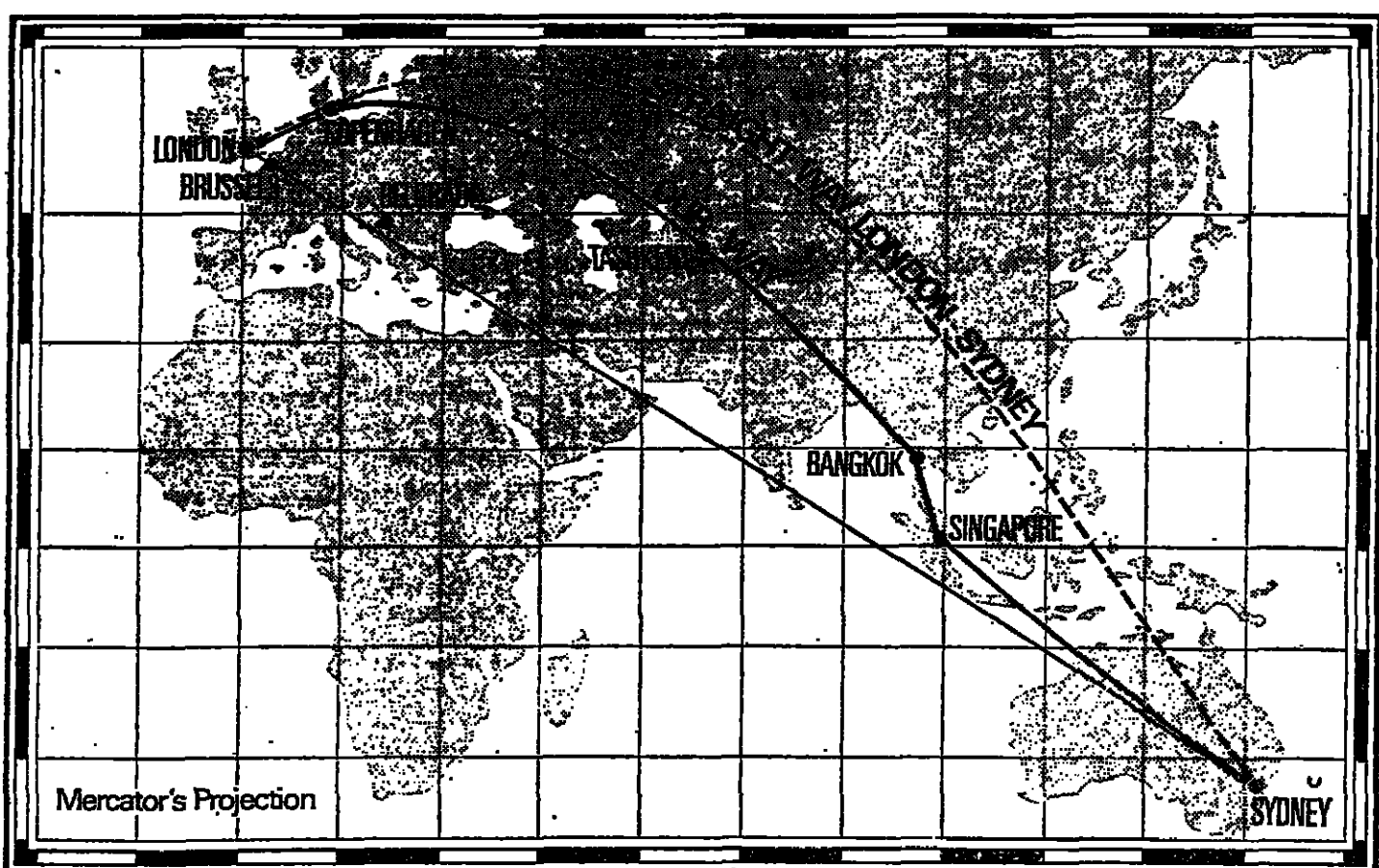
A refinement in the routine has developed. Pushers who have been to Afghanistan in the past have their contacts with local "tourist" merchants. As a result, they can now sit comfortably and anonymously abroad. The usual pattern is to share some Joe Clod, provide him with a round-trip air ticket to Kabul and directions to a shopkeeper who will give him a package.

Before departure, Joe Clod receives an advance on the \$1,000 which will be paid if he returns with the bundle. If he is caught en route, too bad. Generally the pigeon doesn't even know the name of the person who sent him on the trip.

The local merchants are not fools and recognize they are getting only a sliver of the profits. It is feared that soon they will have their own ring of contacts abroad, eliminating the middle-man.

Said one worried foreign diplomat, "We need a worldwide cooperative movement. Every package that leaves Afghanistan should be scrutinized upon arrival, in no matter what country. The legitimate businessman with a shipment of sheepskin coats isn't going to like it."

The Afghans are sensitive people. When the government realizes the kind of reputation it is getting for itself abroad, it may become more severe at home."



## TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT - OR LOOK AT A GLOBE

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## Nixon's Economic Summitry

President Nixon's plan to meet separately at the summit with President Pompidou and Prime Minister Heath next month initiates long overdue repair work on the country's vital alliances in the Atlantic and Pacific. The fabric of those alliances has been strained by the administration's unilateral diplomatic and particularly by the international monetary and trade policies pursued since last August.

Adequate advance consultation with the nation's closest allies has been a casualty of Mr. Nixon's penchant for secrecy and surprise. It is ostensibly to restore such consultation prior to his Peking and Moscow visits that Mr. Nixon now is preparing to meet with the top leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan. But far more important is the effort that will be made at these meetings, in which finance ministers will participate, to negotiate the key issues blocking resolution of the world monetary and trade crisis.

It has been evident since mid-August that these issues would have to be resolved at the summit with America's major trading partners, seeking solutions in the common interest rather than simply in the American interest. In addition to the economic health of the West, crucial issues of mutual defense and security are involved. Even the technical task of fixing new currency parities will have to be negotiated at the summit, for economic questions with high political content, such as jobs and prosperity, are affected in every country.

But if Mr. Nixon's summit meetings are to bring a monetary solution into sight by January, the way must be properly prepared this week at the Rome meeting of the Group of Ten, the finance ministers of the ten principal trading nations, and at the Pompidou-Brandt summit. Differences can be narrowed substantially there if Treasury Secretary Connally is instructed to remove the roadblocks he has thrown in the way of

negotiations. First is the need for an American indication of willingness to devalue the dollar in terms of gold or SDRs, the so-called "paper gold" issued by the International Monetary Fund, if other countries upvalue their currencies or remain at par. Second and even more important is the need for an American commitment to remove the "temporary" 10 percent import surcharge as soon as agreement is reached on realignment of currency rates.

The surcharge puts the United States in violation of the GATT treaty, and other countries are unwilling to pay a price in unilateral trade concessions, as Mr. Connally demands, to have it removed. As for devaluation of the dollar, the United States is not being pressed to make the dollar convertible to gold again. As long as the gold window remains closed, it makes little difference whether the gold price is \$35 or \$37 an ounce.

France is willing to hold its currency at par, as are Britain and Italy. If the United States devalues the dollar 5 to 7 percent, Bonn is prepared to keep the mark 5 to 7 percent above par in these circumstances, particularly if Japan upvalues the yen 10 to 12 percent, as Tokyo evidently is prepared to do.

The weighted average of these and other changes already offered amounts to about an 8 percent devaluation of the dollar against other currencies. It is only half of what Mr. Connally is asking, but it could bring a \$8-billion turnaround in the American trade balance over the next three years and a \$2-billion swing in the capital account. With inflation slowed down in the United States and the dollar outflow to Vietnam substantially reduced, this \$8-billion improvement in the American balance of payments should be enough to put American accounts into equilibrium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rhodesia Relents

Rhodesia, a British colony, declared independence in 1965, as a determined and discriminatory white minority government. But not one other nation recognized it, a few sponsored guerrilla attacks against it, many refused to trade with it, and many more condemned it. Thus denied the security, status and associations of normal nationhood, and looking ahead to a future which promised too little improvement, Rhodesia finally decided to make a deal with its former patron, Britain. In return—it hopes—for the company and comforts of civilized international society, it has now promised to move toward the constitutional and social changes that may eventually allow its 95 percent African majority dignity and political power in their own land. Britain will also contribute funds to aid black education and development, help on Rhodesia's debts, and keep a close watch.

Since this deal represents, on all sides, compromises whose merits and demerits will unfold only in implementation over a period of years, it is particularly hard to assess its terms, which are extremely detailed, now. Britain's Conservative government is defending its own handiwork as the best if not the only way to prevent Rhodesia from hardening into full South African-type apartheid, but it will never be possible to refute entirely the charge that a few more years of pressure might have won Africans

a better deal, perhaps even full victory. Rhodesia's Ian Smith, prime minister throughout its six parish years, will have to answer to his own ultras. Many nations and perhaps many black Rhodesians will find it intolerable that a people's conditions of life are the coin of a deal between a foreign government of uncertain influence and a local minority government of proven unworthiness. Others will note that the choices were limited. Americans, who had thought of Rhodesia as a British problem and, at any rate, as a tall on the South African dog, may not pay too much attention of any kind.

To go into effect, the new arrangement must be deemed acceptable by a British commission that will interview black and white Rhodesians. Then it must be approved by the Rhodesian and British Parliaments. Then the international community will be asked to give its approval—this will be in the form of a request to the United Nations to remove economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It is too much to be expected, or desired, that this lengthy and unusual process will proceed without a hitch. It will be useful to the extent that it provides occasions to press the Rhodesian government to make real and concrete its formal commitment to black dignity and black majority rule.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Franco-American Drug Case

The hard settlements of old scores under way between American and French secret services, and among factions within the latter, make it imperative for the highest officials on both sides of the Atlantic to put an end to them rapidly. It is not an exaggeration to assert that the rapid spread of the drug addiction had threatened to rot Western society before long, in America and in Europe. This catalyst explains to a large extent the violent reactions of all those who, in America, have opened the battle against traffickers.

The French government does not understate the danger, as witnessed by President Pompidou's recent initiative on a European scale. The success gained by the American services are moreover likely to turn against us. The heroin doses which can no longer be shipped to the United States will be consumed in France and in the Europe of the Six. In the antidrug struggle, national pride and country loyalty are not only grotesque but criminal. If Attorney Stern holds a thread, French justice must help him.

Who can contend that we shall not need the Americans in the near future to help us

combat the murderers of our children? We are on the same boat, threatened by the same tragedies.

—From Paris Jour (Paris).

### Arms and the Third World

It is a sad reflection on the responsible role that the four great powers are supposed to play that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France have in the past 20 years supplied nearly 90 percent of arms bought by the Third World. Though profit is by no means ruled out as a motive, the report published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute makes clear that the superpowers at least tend to supply weapons free or at subsidized rates. In such cases arms supply is an instrument of political leverage.

The effect has been that wars in the modern world are fought by the poor with weapons supplied by the rich.

An obvious remedy would be for the great powers to refrain from manufacturing arms for export, but this would presuppose a degree of political cohesion between the Soviet Union and the United States that is clearly lacking, and between Britain and France that is only slowly emerging.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 29, 1896

PARIS—The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean under the command of Rear Admiral Andreoff is about to be strengthened by the addition of two new vessels, the Sissoy Veliky, an 8,000-ton cruiser, and the Admiral Geynavin, a 4,000-ton coastal-defense-type ship. The main elements of the squadron are the two heavy cruisers, the Alexander II and the Navarin, which are supported by sloops and torpedo gunboats.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1921

BELFAST—Except for minor incidents, the week-end passed calmly here, and it is believed that the disorders are over. With the death of another of the victims of Tuesday's bomb outrage, the total fatalities for the past week are now 30; 16 Protestants and 14 Catholics. A meeting of the Ulster Cabinet took place today. General opinion here seems to consider the London negotiations as a complete and tragic failure.



## The Old-Boy Network

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—We are going through the old political nonsense here in Washington again. The old men are playing the old theatrical parts. George Meany is scolding President Nixon as if he were Herbert Hoover. John Connally is cuffing the finance ministers of the world as if they were lobbyists in Austin, Texas. It is all very familiar and very much out of date. For the old-boy network is in trouble.

America has made spectacular progress through struggle, pitting one political or economic group against the other and knocking off the weak in the scramble, and if you compare it with the British system of comfortable control, or the Soviet system of uncomfortable command, it is probably the least worst way to deal with cranks, Yankees and the quarrelsome human race. But even so, something is obviously wrong.

The assumptions of American scientific and economic superiority, with our high wages and prices, are no longer valid. We seem to be concentrating these days on Moscow and London, but the Germans in Bonn and the Japanese in Tokyo are murdering us in the export markets of the world. In Germany and Japan, they have different views of management and labor. They have all the modern scientific and administrative knowledge of the modern world. They have their problems, but they are betting on cooperation, rather than on competition at home, and they are giving us a very hard time in the Western world.

### In Hoover's Days

Against this background, it is almost sad to listen to George Meany and President Nixon fussing with one another, as if they were away back in the days of Herbert Hoover. They should be uniting for the world has moved on. The Germans and the Japanese are producing more per man by cooperation than we are by competition, and we have still not faced up to this practical reality.

President Nixon, more than most influential people in Washington, seems to have liberated himself from the past. Unlike George Meany, he is not pretending that his old prejudices were right. He is getting out of Vietnam, slowly but surely. He is accepting the budget deficits and the Keynesian arguments he condemned only a few short months ago. And when he went to the labor convention in Miami Beach, he appealed to labor to cooperate on a wages and prices policy that could compete in the world market, and he was rebuffed.

Meany is taking a narrower line. He is going with the short view of the workers' interests. He is for protection and import taxes, and the highest wages he can get. He will sit on the Pay Board but not cooperate unless he gets what he wants, and even if the President of the United States gets in his way, he will rebuke him too.

There is something sad and ironic about all this. A conservative President is proposing a planned economy, and the leader of organized labor is rejecting it. The President of the United States is affronted by the labor leaders in Miami Beach, and his Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally, makes things worse by picking a public fight with Meany over Meany's bad manners are obvious to everybody.

Connally is a puzzle in this whole controversy. He is not only

a Democrat in a Republican administration, but a confident, attractive and even arrogant man in an uncertain and doubting administration. Unlike many of his colleagues, he thinks he knows what he is doing. He does not hesitate to attack George Meany, or rebuke the finance ministers of the world. He believes in confronting the opposition, Texas-style, and he is now leading the administration's charge, both against labor at home and the finance ministers abroad.

In the old days, this was probably all right. When Connally was Lyndon Johnson's campaign manager in the presidential election of 1960, and the big labor union leaders came out for Jack Kennedy against Johnson, Connally wanted to blast the labor union leaders but Johnson refused to go along. Now Connally is having his way. He has taken on Meany. He is drawing the line against labor and against the finance ministers of the world, but this may not be precisely the right technique for the present time.

The United States is no longer in a position to tell the rest of the world what to do. It no longer has a monopoly on the modern techniques of the computer and scientific mass production. It has to compete against the Germans and the Japanese, who have mastered the modern scientific revolution and have lower wages and more cooperative workers.

Accordingly, arguments between Connally at the Treasury and Meany at the AFL-CIO, no matter how interesting, will not quite do. And Connally's pressures on the major financial capitals of the world will probably not do either. The political and economic worlds are changing. The complicated problems of the world require cooperation at home and abroad. In this kind of league, tough guys could easily finish last.

## Letters

### Reindeer Meat

While Jan Sjöby's feature "Dining in Lapland" (CET Nov. 19) did justice to various reindeer delicacies, it missed one of the most tempting parts of the animal.

Marrow from reindeer antlers has been exported to the Far East as the prime ingredient in an aphrodisiac soup. There is an old Oriental belief that marrow from rhinoceros horns stimulates potency but, with rhinos nearing extinction, the Asians have been shopping around for an equally arousing alternative.

That's fine by the Lapps, too. They can get twice the price peddling the antlers in the Far East than they can from whit-

ting the horns into tourist souvenirs.

Poor Mr. Abbing, though, you called him a Finnish journalist. That's like calling Temple Fielding a Nepalese travel writer. Abbing is a Swede through and through, not only a writer and columnist but as much of a bon vivant as one can be when your best follows the Arctic Circle.

By the way, one of the more notable converts to reindeer (the meat shavings) is Teddy Kennedy. When the senator was studying rural medical facilities in Lapland a couple of months ago, his host served reindeer. Teddy helped himself to seconds, even though there were plenty of other local delicacies on the smörgåsarbord. And as for that American reporter, who is now on the foreign desk at The New York Times, I'm sure he's forgotten the taste of a reindeer by now, but not the animal's aroma. For much of that three-week tour was spent on a reindeer-drawn sled, and as the reporter later mused, the harness between him and the reindeer was much too short.

JOHN A. HERBERT, Stockholm.

Apologies to Mr. Abbing... and to Mr. Sjöby. The editor's pencil slipped, mistakenly making Mr. Abbing a Finn.—Ed.

## India's Calculated Pl Is Behind Border Str

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Wearing the usual mask of pious righteousness, India is now attacking Pakistan with all its forces. As will be shown, this is naked aggression, which appears to have been long and cold-bloodedly prepared by the government of Pandit Nehru.

But what should interest Americans most are the foreseeable results. A probable result is the partial destruction of Pakistan, for India, in effect, is kicking a man when he is down.

A certain result of even greater significance is the transformation of India into a major strategic base for the Soviet Union, thereby including full-scale Soviet naval bases on the Andaman Islands and in Bombay. This is a war, in fact, that the Russians have helped to start in order to get the bases they collect as some people collect Rembrandts.

### Hard Facts

All this will seem very strange, in view of all the talk about the "peace" which has been spoken and written by American liberals, with their peculiar appetite for Indian hypocrisy. But if you look beyond the hypocrisy to the hard facts, the story the facts tell is very plain.

To begin with, Indian preparations for the attack on Pakistan began before the start of the invasion in East Pakistan. Six Indian divisions were moved into the Indian state of West Bengal, on the East Pakistan border, as early as last February, on the very thin pretext that these regular troops were needed to control West Bengal's unarmed left-wing dissidents.

There is every indication, although final proof is lacking as yet, that India gave advance assurances of military and other support to the leader of the East Pakistan insurrection, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. With six Indian divisions already on the frontier, Sheikh Mujibur then gave the signal for the East Pakistan insurrection toward the end of March. Indian aid for the rebels began soon after.

The need to put down the insurrection divided the Pakistani armed forces, already much inferior in numbers and equipment to the Indian armed forces. With 80,000 men fighting rebels in East Pakistan, the main body of the Pakistani Army in West Pakistan was, and is, gravely weakened.

In this ugly situation, last summer, the Russians intervened to sign a new treaty with India. The treaty had secret clauses providing for the huge flow of

additional Soviet weapons. India is now receiving its most important ally's main intended aid—was on the Pakistan side, the Communist Chinese.

Other things being equal, Communist Chinese would count on to come to Pakistan's aid. As the record shows, Chinese aid can also come in a matter of a few days.

But the Communist Chinese, like the Russians, are giving the Indians and for a "strategic" reason, to destroy the Chinese nuclear arm. This is what the Indians have been preparing results were clear when a mission headed by Ali Bhutto went to Peking for help some weeks ago.

Mute Gesture  
As a mute gesture to their situation, the Chinese leaders caused to stand motionless to be struck through "the complete ground city" they are destroying beneath ancient. They made no secret of the fact that they could go to the aid of the Chinese only a few weeks ago.

In India, meanwhile, it was confirmed the Chinese had been mobilized long prior to Pakistan's departing aid. Before the attack, the Indians went abroad to play, and played, and protest her presence in Washington and the East Pakistan frontier to be reinforced to make of it.

Four of the reinforcements came from the frontier and from Nagaland. The place the Indians wanted to go, if they still feared the Chinese, was the timing of the decision to attack. It was typically made prior to the Indian foreign trip. He to New Delhi conveniently sided with the beginning of dry season, the right time to attack, and by then all the forces were also coming ready to attack.

As to the Russians, they will now have to give the bases they want. They no alternative, in view of the fact that they are making the Soviets' protecting as a pretty story, full of things for American fools.

## Making Peace Among Friends

By C. L. Sulzberger

off a series of reactions that could do grave harm to Western economic and political unity.

Washington has never fully appreciated the sensitivity of its position produced by the enormous U.S. investment in Europe, especially the Common Market area. Since General De Gaulle's apogee in France there has been frequent complaint on this score and a fear that Europe might become an American economic colony.

If we get too tough in insisting that the monetary crisis can be unscrambled only on our terms, such an attitude might well provoke a wave of nationalization of U.S. companies. Should that begin, it could make the nationalization of U.S. firms in South America look like peanuts.

The book value last year of U.S. manufacturing and petroleum affiliates in France alone came to \$12 billion, employing 238,000 workers. This is just one slice of a pie representing all Western Europe.

Many people, for emotional reasons or resentment of because of stimulus from the far left, might be happy to see a big chunk of this industrial apparatus taken over and nationalized. Obviously any such seizure would be a disaster to the point of suicide for Western civilization. Nevertheless it is necessary that Connally understand the degree of irritation here with the policies of which he has made himself the flamboyant symbol.

It was wise for Nixon to initiate his consultations by meeting first with Pompidou. For, only the latter is a chief of state, unlike Heath and Brandt, and the toughest bargaining is likely to come at the meeting with the French. Moreover, both Nixon and Henry Kissinger are by inclination rather Francophiles and on good terms with this country's leadership.

This is appreciated here and every effort was made by the Elysée Palace to accord with

Nixon's desire to avoid a series of official visits to the sticking to neutral to Gaudeloupe Martinique to French Guiana were all before the Azores solution proposed.

This sets a pattern of Heath and Brandt talks through the whole scheduled, wrapped up at the same time the French priority was emphasized by delaying announcement of the subsequent move-over—the kind of politeness noticed in France—Pompidou to travel less and visit to get to the Azores as of with Heath in Bermuda Brandt in Florida.

### Much to Discuss

There are, of course, things to be discussed series of conferences. The trips to Peking and Moscow, Middle East, India, and the tricky road less and balanced force between NATO and the Pact, a prospect on which will find Pompidou very

But the most important money and trade. This and Germany are always phase of pessimism employment and France has a better balanced heritage, is getting there we don't recognize that—and if we don't move readjust dollar values, minimize the 10 percent tax surcharge—we may find drifting into a channel with our best friends.

First, in turn, would dangerous and perhaps reactions against the situation in Europe and on help but rip NATO apart seems, exposing Western to wholly needless. For all these reasons, visits with allied every bit as important indeed more so than used consultations with Versailles.











# Japan Switching Export Drive to Europe

## Its Firms Seek New Market To Ease Dependence on the U.S.

Farnsworth

Japan is no longer content with its dependence on the United States as its primary export market. The Japanese government and its firms are now turning their backs on the U.S. and looking for new markets in Europe.

Under President Nixon's new economic policy, the Japanese face enormous pressure to make the exchange rate adjustment and modification of other policies that would reduce growth in the American market and give American exporters more of a chance to compete with Japan.

It was in anticipation of these moves, which were not hard to predict in light of the dollar's difficulties over the last few years, that the Japanese began their European offensive.

And now the Europeans are worried.

The case of the Zeiss Co. causes some of the fuss. Here was a company that had been a world leader in the production of precision optical instruments. Suddenly it was announced it could no longer make and sell its Zeiss-Ikon cameras profitably because of the global competition from Japan.

Part of the reason may lie in exchange rates. The mark and the yen were fixed at around the same time to power the rebuilding of the two countries' war-smashed economies. But until recently the yen wouldn't budget even though it was far and away the most undervalued currency in the world. The mark moved up 5 percent in 1967 and an additional 8 percent in 1968. The changes gave the Japanese an important trading advantage against German goods.

The Japanese point to another reason. The men at JETRO feel the German company was resting too much on its laurels.

For nearly two years Japan and the European Common Market (embracing Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have been trying to negotiate a trade agreement envisaging reciprocal liberalization. These negotiations amount to the commercial equivalent of the SALT talks for reciprocal strategic weapons limitations by the United States and the Soviet Union.

**Difference on Deficit**

Tokyo and the Common Market are not yet even able to agree on the figures—which side has the deficit and which has the surplus. The French, for instance, say they buy more from Japan than they sell. But the Japanese maintain that they have the deficit.

Apart from this, the Common Market wants any agreement amply larded with safeguard clauses. The Japanese want no safeguard clauses. The Europeans, in fact, want to be able to clamp their portuliculi shut as soon as the Japanese look as if they are about to make any impression at all in the European market.

"We have been obliged to tie ourselves to the rest of the world," the JETRO men say. "This is a historical development that we have never known before. Under these conditions," they continue, "either we play an important role in this new world, or we retreat little by little. Our prosperity depends not only on our industrial resources and our own market but also on the markets of our partners."

More than any other country, Japan must export to survive. If the slack from the United States is not made up elsewhere, Japan will be in serious economic difficulties. Already, the Japanese growth rate has plummeted. Two percent is being forecast for the second half of this year against an average annual growth of 10 percent in the last decade. A recovery is being projected, but not yet with much certitude.

In their European marketing effort, the Japanese are especially promoting high-technology goods, where their advances have been spectacular in recent years. The export drive in the United States was led by automobiles, but European non-tariff barriers and competition from the plethora of small European cars keep the potential growth in this field limited.

Anticipating European resistance to their sales efforts, the Japanese have moved into direct investments here, as they have in the United States.

One of the most successful of the joint enterprises is an operation in France making Pentel nylon-tip pens, which are hot sellers in many French stationery stores. The Japanese have been making their Honda motorcycles in Belgium since 1962, and these have already captured a large share of the European market.

# Baseball Owners to Talk Trade as Meetings Start

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 28 (AP)—Baseball's winter meetings, the annual market place for trades, open here tomorrow with a number of big-name players available—if the price is right.

Almost all 24 major league clubs are looking for help in one area or another—such as is always the case—and most general managers have indicated a willingness to part with players once termed untouchable to get what they want.

The New York Yankees, for example, are after a third baseman who can hit, someone like Ron Santo of the Chicago Cubs, whose name heads those available.

Santo and manager Leo Durocher didn't get along last year, and when Leo was rehired last week it all but assured a trade involving the third baseman.

The Yankees would be willing to part with a front-line pitcher such as Mel Stottlemyre or Fritz Peterson if the right deal comes along. But to get Santo, they'll probably have to outbid their crosstown neighbors, the New York Mets.

The Mets need hitting and they've never had the stability at third base that Santo could provide. Like the Yankees, the Mets are offering pitchers, with Nolan Ryan the main bait.

Cleveland, with a new manager, Ken Aspinette, anxious to start fresh, could be the most active team at the meetings. The Indians are reported ready to unload their ace left-hander, Sam McDowell, who had contract problems last summer. But it will take a handsome package to get the fireballing ace.

The Los Angeles Dodgers have always covered McDowell and came close to completing a deal for him last year at these meetings. They'll be in on the bidding again as will the Pittsburgh Pirates, who would also like another pitcher.

Three aging sluggers who may also be available are Orlando Cepeda of Atlanta, Deron Johnson of the Phillies, and Frank Howard of the New Texas Rangers.

Kansas City has talked about all three, but the conversations quickly ended when the Royals were asked for Dick Drago, ace of their pitching staff.

Baltimore's American League champions, who had four 20-game winners last year, have expressed an interest in a fifth, Wilbur Wood of the Chicago White Sox. With Bobby Grich, the International League's batting champion, graduating to the majors, an infielder like Mark Belanger or Dave Johnson might be available.

# Rosewall's WCT Victory Was Diamond-Studded

DALLAS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Ken Rosewall, having reached the ripe old age of 37, intends to slow down. He can now afford to do so.

Rosewall upset Rod Laver Friday in the final of the first World Championship of Tennis tournament to take away \$50,000, a bright red sports car, a diamond-studded bracelet for his wife and a special gift from WCT founder Lamar Hunt—a diamond ring that proclaims Rosewall "Tennis World Champion."

Rosewall shook off the effects of a shot in the left eye by a caroming tennis ball to finish off his countryman, 6-4, 1-6, 7-6, 7-6, and then talked about how far professional tennis has come in past years.

"Some of the younger players don't know what professional tennis went through in the early years," Rosewall said. "There were times when Rod and I and others played only for the benefit and improvement of the game."

"That's why I played more than I should have at times and why Rod played more than he should have at times."

"Now I have reached a state at which I must be thankful that I have played as long as I have had a chance to. I still intend to be one of the guys on the tour, but I won't be playing as much as I have."

Laver's losing reward was \$20,000, which made him tennis' first millionaire. In nine years on the tour, the left-hander has earned \$1,006,947. He has won \$292,717 this year. Rosewall's season mark is \$136,000.

The eight-man tournament climaxed a 20-event tour around the world.

And despite the fact the final match was played at a less than ideal time for spectators (the noon starting time on the day after Thanksgiving was considered a likely shot by television), a near-capacity crowd of 8,100 persons turned up in Dallas Memorial Auditorium to watch the title match.

Rosewall escaped serious injury in the third set when a ball

caromed off his racket and hit him in the eye.

"It's the first time that ever happened to me," Rosewall said. "I guess I hit him in the wrong eye." Laver said, "I should have hit him in the other one."

**Frankovic Wins**

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Third-seeded Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia won the Argentine Open lawn tennis tournament here today with a victory over Ilic Nastase of Romania, the second seed.

Franulovic, who beat top-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., yesterday, defeated Nastase, 6-3, 7-6, 6-1.

Despite the defeat, Nastase finished runner-up in the 1971 Pepsi Grand Prix, 15 points behind Smith's winning total of 187. Franulovic, with 129 points, ousted Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodess from third place.

**No Accord**

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation denied here yesterday that it had received a new offer to negotiate with the professional World Championship Tennis group.

In a communiqué issued at the end of a two-day meeting, the ILTF management committee said persistent rumors had been circulating that they were to discuss new proposals to settle their financial dispute with the WCT.

"But no proposals have been put forward and consequently there was no discussion," the communiqué said.

The announcement added that there was no change in the situation between the two organizations "but the door is always open for negotiations."

Following a complete breakdown in negotiations between the ILTF and the WCT, the 23 players controlled by WCT boss Lamar Hunt have been banned from playing in any ILTF-sponsored tournament.

**Eurobonds**

(Continued from Page 9)

resistance—described in part to political opinions—and pricing is expected at a discount of around 88 1/2.

The Bank of Tokyo Holding, 80 percent-owned by the Bank of Tokyo and 20 percent by the Industrial Bank of Japan, is offering \$25 million of 5-year notes with an indicated coupon of 7 3/4 percent.

Commercial Union Assurance of Britain is planning a split issue of \$30 million in 15-year bonds and \$15 million in 7-year notes. The bonds are expected to yield 8 1/2 percent and the notes 8 percent.

Despite the high premium of the deutsche mark vis-a-vis all other major currencies, demand for foreign DM bonds continues

# Price Commission Asks Firms to Tell of Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Price Commission yesterday asked 1,500 large firms to tell it about their plans to decrease or hold the line on prices.

The answers will help "the people of this country to know of these extraordinary and patriotic efforts" to curb inflation "even though it hurts," the commission chairman, C. Jackson Grayson, said in a telegram.

The firm went to the presidents of the 1,500 firms, which each have annual sales of at least \$100 million.

He asked the company presidents to wire or write him by Tuesday, when the commission will still be in session.

# North Stars, in First Place, Extend Unbeaten Streak to 7

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Bill Goldsworthy scored twice in a seven-second span in the second period to break a scoreless tie last night and the Western Division-leading Minnesota North Stars went on to post a 3-1 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

The North Stars are now unbeaten in their last seven National Hockey League games.

On Friday night, two second-period goals and Gump Worsley's superlative goaltending gave the North Stars a 2-1 victory over the California Golden Seals.

The Seals made the game close when Wayne Carmona spoiled Worsley's shutout bid with his fourth goal of the season at 17 minutes 20 seconds of the final period. Worsley turned back a last-minute California flurry after the Seals took their goal out of the game and replaced him with another forward.

**Wings 3, Rangers 1**

Third-period goals by Doug Wymore, Bill Collins and Guy Charron enabled fifth-place Detroit to hand New York its third defeat of the season, 3-1. The Rangers, Canadians and Bruins now share the lead in the East.

**Canadiens 3, Penguins 1**

Mark Tardiff scored his 15th goal and set up another as Montreal extended its undefeated streak to 11 games with a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

**Braves 6, Blues 6**

Curt Bennett of St. Louis scored with less than four minutes remaining to give the Blues a 6-5 tie with Boston. The tie snapped the Bruins' seven-game winning streak.

**NHL Standings**

Team	W	L	T	Pt	Gr	GA
New York	14	3	2	30	29	49
Montreal	12	5	2	26	31	45
Boston	12	5	2	26	31	40
Toronto	8	6	5	24	61	63
Detroit	6	12	4	14	54	78
Vancouver	6	14	2	14	66	78
Buffalo	4	13	5	13	63	87

Team	W	L	T	Pt	Gr	GA
Minnesota	16	4	2	34	35	37
Chicago	12	6	2	26	37	39
Pittsburgh	7	10	4	18	47	64
Pittsburgh	8	14	2	18	51	71
California	7	12	3	17	51	101
St. Louis	6	12	4	16	81	78
Los Angeles	5	17	1	11	46	94

Minnesota .....	16	4	3	35	68	28
Chicago .....	15	5	2	32	70	39
Philadelphia .....	7	10	0	13	47	64
Pittsburgh .....	8	14	2	18	61	71
St. Louis .....	7	13	3	17	74	101
Los Angeles .....	6	12	4	15	81	79
	5	27	1	31	48	94

**Friday's Game**

Minnesota 2, California 1 (Paris, Oliver; Carillon)

**Saturday's Games**

Detroit 3, New York 1 (Volmar, Collins; Charron; Rousseau)

Vancouver 5, Buffalo 3 (Rondras, Talbot, Babin, Hall, Williams; Goretzke)

Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 1 (Lafleur, Tardiff, Richard; Schmalz)

Chicago 3, Toronto 2 (R. Hall, D. Hall, Martin; Monahan, Ley, Benders)

Boston 6, St. Louis 6 (Buech, Boudreau, Orr, Stanfield; Walton; Murphy, Scorsone; Tardiff; Garet)

Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 1 (Goldsworthy 2, Droic; Corrigan)

## Gross Revenues

# France Triumphs In Rugby Union

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—France, led by fullback Pierre Villepreux, defeated Australia 18-9, yesterday in their second and final Rugby Union test.

The French victory split the series at 1-1 as Australia won the first test, 13-11, at Toulouse last week.

Yesterday, France scored one goal and four penalties to Australia's three penalties. The lone French try came in the 33d minute with forward Victor Boffelli scoring. Villepreux converted and, adding the four penalties, accounted for 14 points.

# The Scoreboard

**GOLF**—At Lisbon, Lionel Platts of Britain won the Portuguese Open championship with a four-round total of 277 on the 18-hole course. Platts shot a three-under-par 68 in the third round and had a final-round 70.

**BILLIARDS**—At Valletta, Malta, Norman Dwyer of England won the world amateur title in his first attempt when he routed South Africa's Manuel Francisco, 1,445 points to 871, in the final match.

remaining to give the Blues a 6-5 tie with Boston. The tie snapped the Bruins' seven-game winning streak.

**Canucks 5, Sabres 3**

Dave Balon's second-period goal led Vancouver past Buffalo, 5-2.

**Leafs 3, Hawks 3**

Left-winger Paul Henderson converted linemate Norm Ullmann's rebound at 14:22 of the third period to give Toronto a 3-3 tie with Chicago.

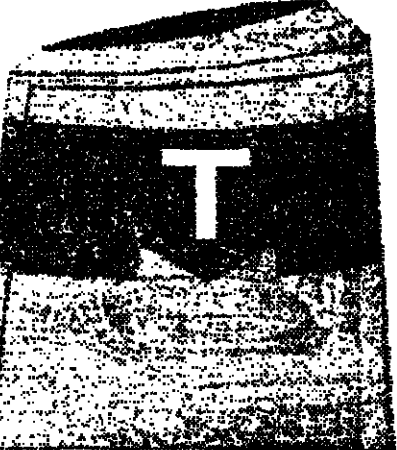
# TIDAL MARINE INTERNATIONAL



**President Harry Amanatides reports:**  
"Third quarter earnings were a record \$1.1m, an increase of 130% over the same period of 1970...over 80% of our fleet is chartered through January 1973."

	1971 3rd quarter \$000	1970 3rd quarter \$000	1971 9 months \$000	1970 9 months \$000	1970 full year \$000
Gross Revenues	6,762	2,142	16,097	4,124	8,109
Expenses					
Vessel and voyage	3,315	1,127	8,001	2,145	4,373
Depreciation	1,124	254	2,459	362	745
Interest	997	188	2,231	406	1,029
General and Administration	225	117	804	259	493
Net income	1,101	479	2,602	952	1,469
Earnings per share	\$0.38	\$0.29	\$1.09	\$0.59	\$0.91

- \* Consolidated net worth now exceeds \$20,000,000.
- \* Consolidated book value of the fleet is over \$65,000,000.
- \* Average charter period is now 28 months.
- \* Tidal welcomes a new institutional investor, the Pension Fund of the American General Electric Company, which has provided \$5.9m. for First Mortgages on four vessels and received 120,000 warrants for purchasing common stock.



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U.K.	\$10.00 \$15.00	\$10.00 \$15.00
U.S.A.	\$10.00 \$15.00	\$10.00 \$15.00

# Rally Offsets Stock Losses

(Continued from Page 9)

average, which had dipped to 787, a new low for the year, early in the week, bounced back and closed at 816.59, a net advance of 5.92 points.

Other market averages also showed gains, with the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index up 0.39 to 91.94, and the New York Stock Exchange composite inching ahead by 0.10 to 50.57.

Despite the upturn in the averages, more stocks declined for the week than advanced—982 down, against 687 up—and there was a preponderance of issues that hit new lows for the year—460, against only eight that reached new highs.

Trading pace remained moderate throughout the week, with turnover for the four sessions aggregating 50.9 million shares. In the five sessions of the preceding week, volume totaled 60.9 million shares.

**Market Averages**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	816.12	780.67	816.59	+5.92
500 Stock	92.29	91.55	91.94	+0.39
15 Util.	111.32	107.85	108.80	+2.05
65 Comb.	283.45	272.06	281.10	+0.40

**American Exchange**

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SynTex	383.10	377.00	383.00	+6.00
Imperial	261.00	257.00	261.00	+4.00
Amalgamated	310.00	305.00	310.00	+5.00
TWA	200.00	195.00	200.00	+5.00
Nat. Gen. W.	170.00	165.00	170.00	+5.00
Compton	181.00	176.00	181.00	+5.00
UnitCorp	144.00	139.00	144.00	+5.00
Loew's	135.00	130.00	135.00	+5.00
Levy	128.00	123.00	128.00	+5.00
McGraw-Hill	114.00	109.00	114.00	+5.00

**N.Y. Stock Exchange**

Week Ended Nov. 27, 71

Advances: 687; declines: 982; unchanged: 182.

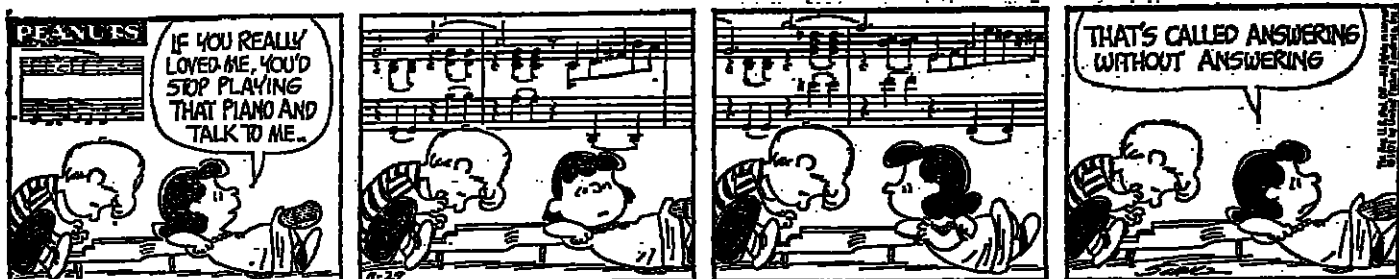
New highs: 1; new lows: 460.

**Jet Emergency at Rome**

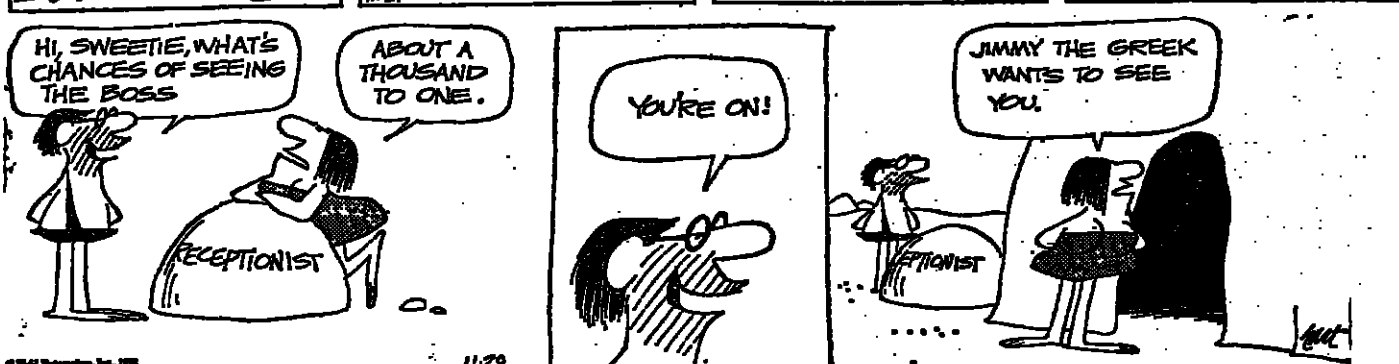
ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—A Japanese Air Lines jet made an emergency landing at Fiumicino Airport after hovering for four hours to use up fuel today. No one was hurt. The DC-8 had taken off for Paris at dawn but the undercarriage failed to retract.



PEANUTS



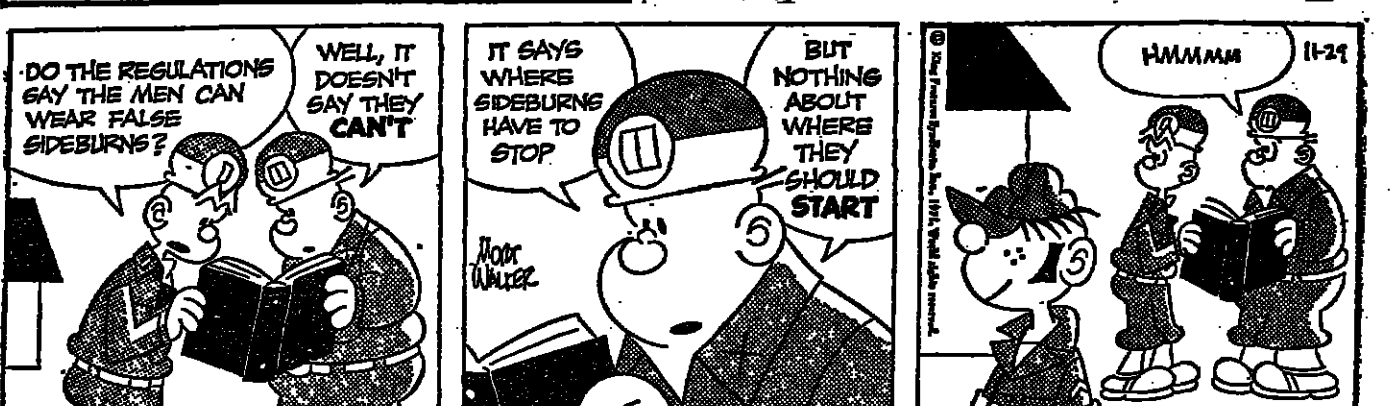
R.C.



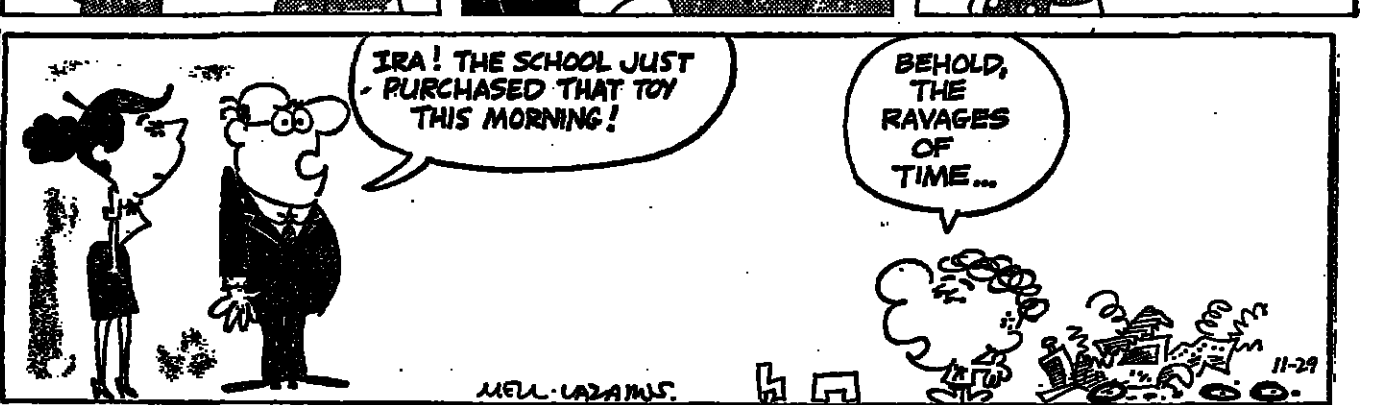
EILABNER



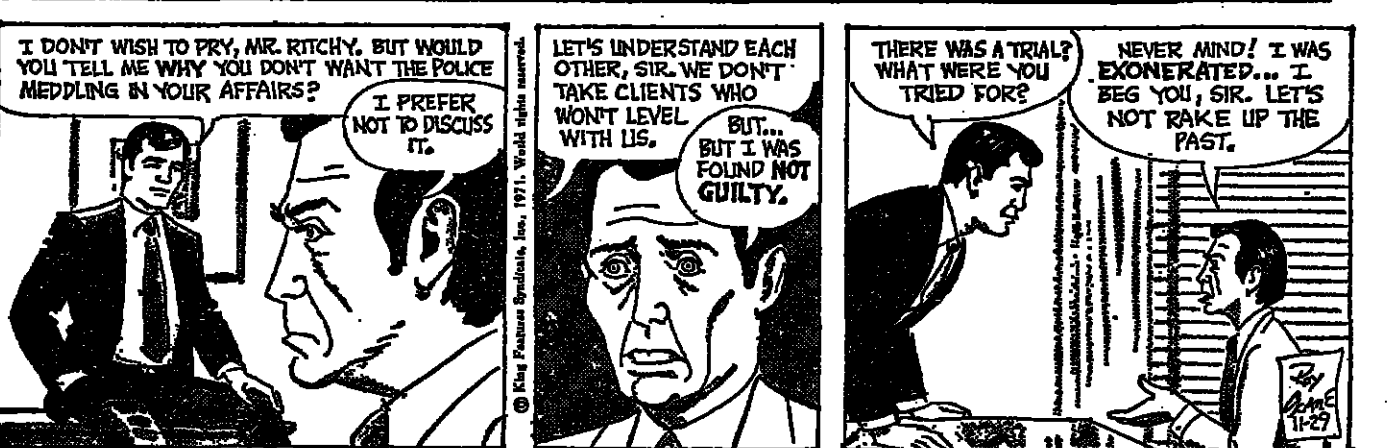
BEETLEBAILEY



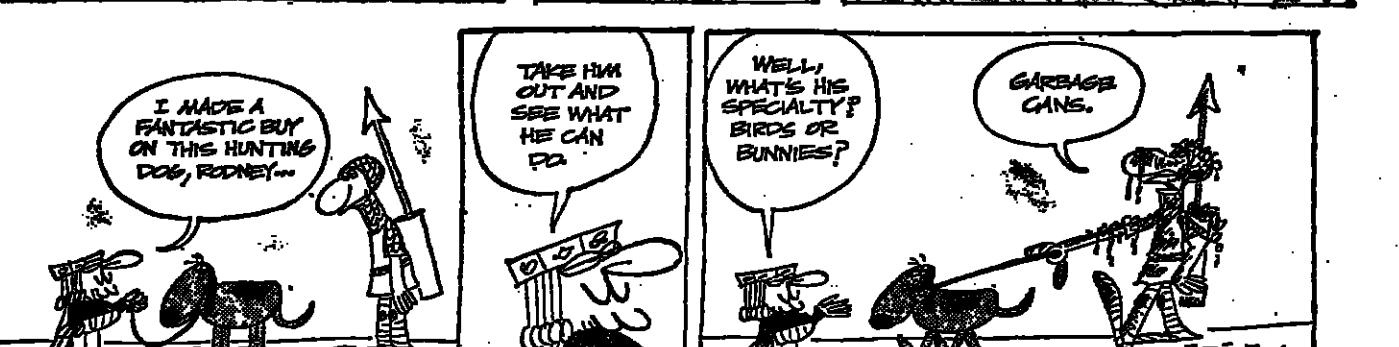
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POODLE



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In tournament play, a doubled part-score contract is like a sudden-death playoff in a tennis match. Both sides know that triumph and disaster are lurking around the corner. The diagram deal was such a contest.

South opened one heart and then remained silent. West overcalled in clubs, and signed off in three clubs on the second round after his partner suggested game by bidding two no-trump. North raised his partner's hearts to the three level, confident that South held at least five cards in the suit. East made a speculative double, thinking that the mistake in clubs was likely to help the defense, and had to defend well to justify it.

South won the opening club lead with the ace and led a spade which he won in dummy with the queen when West ducked. Declarer led a trump from the table, and East made his first key play—the heart eight. South won with the ten and led his remaining spade, which West won with the ace.

West shifted to the diamond nine, and play became interesting. East took two diamond tricks and was on lead in this delicate position:

NORTH  
 ♠ K6  
 ♥ 75  
 ♦ K  
 ♣ 76

WEST  
 ♠ 10  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ 86  
 ♣ Q1093

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ 72  
 ♥ AQJ1063  
 ♦ 105  
 ♣ A74

East could not afford to give dummy the lead, thus permitting South to discard both his club losers. He therefore returned the heart nine.

South won with the jack and planned a throw-in. He combed on East to win the fourth round of trumps with the king, but he was due for a shock.

When he cashed the heart ace East dropped the king, a remarkable play. On the next trick South led the heart three but East was able to underplay with the deuce, which he had carefully preserved. These trump-trick sacrifices defeated the contract, for South had to lose two club tricks at the finish.

NORTH  
 ♠ KQ63  
 ♥ 753  
 ♦ K33  
 ♣ 765

WEST  
 ♠ A108  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ 9862  
 ♣ KQ10932

EAST  
 ♠ J954  
 ♥ K982  
 ♦ AQ74  
 ♣ 8

South (D)  
 ♠ 72  
 ♥ AQJ1063  
 ♦ 105  
 ♣ A74

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1♥ 2♣ 2♥ 2NT  
 Pass 3♥ 3♥ Dbl.  
 Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the club king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle  
 CORA KATY CARON  
 OPEN EROO ARADA  
 CAOT NEWYORJELT  
 OLDMEN SOAP ASH  
 SOARED STOP  
 GLOVED SORRIES  
 ALC SYRUP LORRY  
 OCHES SNEAK VTEAM  
 OCHES SNEAK VTEAM  
 MISTER ATLOST  
 ALUM EARTHIS  
 ALI VITAL SVALER  
 HACKENSACK RENE  
 MEER EVOIE ASIA  
 MESAS REED TISAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INCCY

KOYLE

HURTOF

TALXLY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: ZOMBI KEYED SHERRY BANTER

Answers For children they're rather high-strung—KITES

BOOKS

FRANZ KAFKA: THE COMPLETE STORIES

Edited by Nahum N. Glatzer and translated by various scholars. 486 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Bryard

I was both startled and aggrieved to find myself bored by a number of these stories. Like almost every other critic—with the notable exception of Edmund Wilson—I had always regarded Kafka as the meek voice of our age. He seemed to me as no other writer: ever had. He was our grandest nightmare. In the late '40s and early '50s, every quarterly published several articles on Kafka and many devoted entire issues to him. When "The Great Wall of China" was out of print, I tried unsuccessfully to buy it at any price. People just wouldn't part with it.

But now, I find that, except for "The Metamorphosis," "In the Penal Colony," "A Report to an Academy," and passages here and there, many of the stories are heavy going. Everyone knows the story of "Metamorphosis"—Gregor Samsa turns into an enormous insect—and most serious readers are familiar with "In the Penal Colony," where a harrowlike machine inscribes the victim's crime in blood on his back.

But it isn't a guarantee of literary quality, coherence, or truth. Sometimes, in Kafka's case, the metaphorical or satirical is not a means to an end, but an end in itself. Traces who more fully avoided these traps than Kafka? Barthes, an interminable story, scribbled on, whose never rises above the level of the absurd.

Paranoia sometimes lyrical heights, as it did of the later poems in "Platz," in "Doctor's Office" and "The Great Wall of China." But it isn't a guarantee of literary quality, coherence, or truth. Sometimes, in Kafka's case, the metaphorical or satirical is not a means to an end, but an end in itself. Traces who more fully avoided these traps than Kafka? Barthes, an interminable story, scribbled on, whose never rises above the level of the absurd.

The other major stories—"Investigations of a Dog," "The Judgment," "The Hunger Artist," and "The Metamorphosis"—seemed to me, on this reading, to suffer from Kafka's occasional or paranoid style. Though obsession and paranoia are perfect objective correlates for the central predicament of modern man, I feel that Kafka sometimes falls into the imitative fallacy in using them. They control him, instead of the other way around. Though it is perfect in its way as a description of the psychological defenses of an insecure person—or even a fussy metaphysician—there is a too-muchness about "The Burrow." It goes on too long; it is like a fugue without much melodic interest. Once we recognize it as a tour de force, it becomes redundant. "The Hunger Artist" depends too heavily—like Kafka's famous parable, "Before the Law"—on its punch line: "I couldn't find the food I liked."

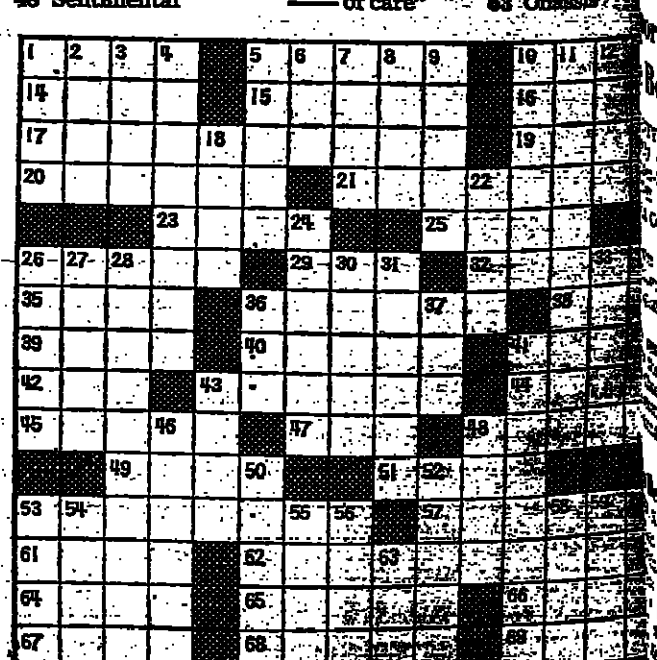
"Investigations of a Dog" shows Kafka's invention reduced to musical dogs and soaring dogs. In "The Judgment," despite the father's inspired outburst, the son's suicide by drowning is bathetic and predictably prepared for. "Blumfeld, an Elderly Bachelor" finds the right order of his life disturbed by a pair of bouncing balls that have invaded his apartment. In the absence of any sexual reference, the balls are simply too arbitrary or gratuitous to carry much meaning. In "Josephine the Singer" and "The Little Woman," the metaphors are rather too mechanically explored; there is a feeling that there are permutations and combinations of plot, rather than brilliant or witty invention. These shortcomings, which one

Mr. Bryard is a New York book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS		
1 Hebrew lyre	49 Comparative suffixes	11 California
5 Car game prop	51 British	12 Prefix for
10 Sultan of —	52 hoosegow	13 An age
14 Fuel	53 Noted hemlock drinker	18 Has —
15 Sal's conquest	57 Highest kind of	22 Cry of distress
16 Unspirited	58 knowledge	24 Foodlike
17 Realistic	61 Broadway group: Abbr.	26 — egg
19 Italian family	62 Decorative molding	27 Maxims
20 Classroom item	64 Shirt ornament	28 Shout
21 Cooking term	65 Saltpepper	30 Inches
23 Uriah	66 Eye part	31 — to go (eager)
25 Overhang	67 Passable	33 Trespass
26 Father of Rachel	68 Man's nickname	34 Type of dog
29 Relative of ete	69 Annoyance	37 Electrical
32 Prehistoric mounds		43 Wildcat
35 Arabian gulf		48 Town near
36 Bergen and Poe		49 Kind of egg
38 Forget-me —		50 Shortness
39 Jerk		52 Year, in 19th
40 Tidal flow		53 Talk
41 N.C. cape		54 Wise
42 Ice or iron		55 Protection
43 Hold, as in a trap		56 Billie Jean
44 Killer whale		57 Not a
45 Donkey		58 Set aside
46 Caravansary		59 Annoy
48 Sentimental		60 Law: Abbr.
		63 Onassis
DOWN		
	1 Linen's target	
	2 Cliche high	
	3 Vegetable	
	4 Shore bird	
	5 Germ cell	
	6 — pollot	
	7 Fitzgerald	
	8 In — of	
	9 Beaver home	
	10 — the raver'd	





## Sets Up 'Super' Match With Nebraska

## Alabama Overpowers Auburn

Andur  
Ala. Nov. 28  
football will  
Bowl after all  
teams apolled  
homecoming of  
yesterday with  
a surprisingly  
easily defeated  
the Southeastern  
championship.  
as the 11th in a  
series of national  
successive win-  
records of 6-5 and

legal football is  
national championship  
led by the Tide  
Alabama in the  
Bowl on the  
8-foot, 190-pound  
ack from Bir-  
awarded college  
dividual prize last  
But he was not  
today's game, and  
at just victim in  
Athletic Club's  
announcing the  
fore the regular  
emerged in this  
rivals before  
at Legion Field.  
Mussio, the quick-  
s running back

known affectionately here as  
"The Italian Stallion."  
Running Backs  
The 5-11, 196-pounder played  
with a plastic cast on one foot  
to protect a tender toe, injured  
several games ago. The fourth-  
place finisher in the Helmsman  
balling, Mussio outdistanced  
Sullivan by scoring two touch-  
downs. He rushed for 167 yards  
in 33 carries and made crucial  
yardage on time-consuming drives  
that left little opportunity for  
Sullivan to produce his aerial  
show with Terry Beasley.

Sullivan had accounted for a  
total of 579 yards in two previous  
victories over coach Paul (Bear)  
Bryant's teams, but was held to  
his lowest one-game total of  
113 yards in three years, 113 yards,  
by an aroused, alert and aggres-  
sive Bama defense.

Ironically, Auburn's only  
touchdown came on a 31-yard  
pass—not thrown by Sullivan—  
to the fleet Beasley. The passer  
was Harry Unger, a halfback. It  
was the first time that Beasley,  
an all-America receiver who  
caught eight passes for 162 yards  
yesterday, had ever caught a  
college pass from anyone other  
than Sullivan.

The second-quarter Auburn  
score trimmed Alabama's half-  
time lead to 14-7. A bad snap  
for a punt had positioned the  
Tide's first touchdown and an  
80-yard drive in 13 plays brought  
the second.

Terry Davis, a junior quarter-  
back who directs the Bama ver-  
sion of the "wishbone" offense,  
got the first two scores on runs  
of six and 11 yards.

Good Options  
Auburn's inability to contain  
Davis on keepers and control  
Mussio on pitchouts to the outside  
as two of the three avenues open  
in the triple-option series was  
the deciding element. The Tide  
ran 53 plays to Auburn's 44 and  
amassed 400 yards on offense.

Another startling statistic in  
ball control was that Alabama  
had the ball for 41 minutes 49  
seconds, Auburn 18 minutes 11  
seconds, thus reaffirming the  
philosophy of the ball-control  
wishbone when supported by a  
capable defense.

"They did a good job of using  
the clock," Sullivan said after-  
ward, disappointed that the Sugar  
Bowl-bound Tigers had lost their  
chance for top national honors.  
Auburn plays Oklahoma in New  
Orleans on New Year's Day.  
Oklahoma tested defeat for the  
first time this season Thursday  
when it lost to Nebraska.

On the limited occasions when  
Sullivan had good field position,  
Alabama blitzed with its line-  
backers and safetyman and  
stationed sure-tracking defenders  
10 yards off the line to protect  
against the long pass.

Two of Sullivan's 27 passes (he  
completed 14 of 31 yards) were  
intercepted, leading to fourth-  
quarter touchdown runs by  
Mussio of 12 and six yards.

By forcing Sullivan to throw  
quickly and short, the Tide cut  
his effectiveness on the "possession"  
downs. Twelve times he at-  
tempted to pass on third down;  
he completed just four and failed  
to figure in a touchdown for  
only the second time in his  
career.

LSU '86, Tulane '7  
BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 28  
(AP)—Wide receiver Andy  
Hamilton dished a home crowd  
for the last time last night with  
a pass-catching show that trig-  
gered Louisiana State to a 36-7  
season-ending football victory  
over traditional rival Tulane.

The 6-5, 190-pound senior from  
Ruston, La., grabbed six passes  
for 161 yards—two of them for  
touchdowns—as the powerful  
Bayou Bengals flexed their mus-  
cles as they aimed toward a Dec.  
18 Sun Bowl date against Iowa  
State.

The victory closed LSU's regular  
season with eight victories  
against three losses, while Tulane  
took its eighth setback against  
three victories. The triumph also  
extended LSU's superiority over  
its State rival to 23 games.  
Tulane has not beaten the Tigers  
since 1948.

Hamilton scored on a 14-yard  
pass from quarterback Paul Lyons  
and took a 35-yard toss for an-  
other tally from alternate quar-  
terback Bert Jones, Hamilton's  
cousin from Ruston, La. He also  
caught a 55-yard bomb that  
carried to the Tulane five to set  
up Chris Danlin's short run for  
another Tiger touchdown.

Fla. St. 31, Pitt 13  
Junior Gary Huff, first stag-  
gered by a pair of interceptions  
and then by a pair of touchdowns  
and 261 yards to lead  
Pittsburgh, 31-13, in Tal-  
lahassee, Fla.

The Seminoles ended their  
regular season at 8-3 and now  
have a Dec. 27 date in the first  
Fiesta Bowl against Arizona State  
in Tempe, Ariz.

Iowa St. 48, S. Diego 51  
Sun Bowl-bound Iowa State  
scored three touchdowns in the  
final quarter to defeat San Diego  
State, 48-31, in San Diego, giving  
the Cyclones a season record of  
8-3, their best since 1966. They  
meet Louisiana State in the Sun  
Bowl Dec. 18 at El Paso, Texas.

Cyclone quarterback Dean Car-  
lson tossed three touchdown passes  
and ran for one from the one.

Clemson 17, S.C. 7  
Underdog Clemson struck for  
17 points in the second quarter  
today and then relied on a rugged  
defense to hold on for a 17-7  
road victory over South Carolina.  
A crowd of 87,242, the largest  
ever to see a football game in  
South Carolina, jammed the  
enlarged Carolina Stadium on a  
cold, windy day to watch the  
69th renewal of their rivalry.

Best. Col. 21, Holy Cross 7  
Ray Rippman, a senior, passed  
for two touchdowns and set up  
another with a long strike as  
Boston College defeated Holy  
Cross, 21-7, at Foxboro, Mass., in  
their traditional New England  
college football windup.

ABA Results  
Friday's Games  
Utah 124, Carolina 115 (Besty 35,  
Jones 20; McCallister 34, Johnson 21).  
Dallas 108, New York 101 (Isa 35,  
Ramon 24; Barry 20).  
Indiana 116, Denver 85 (Nietzky 31,  
Brown 18; Simpson 21).  
Portland 104, Memphis 104 (Parr 28,  
Calvin 24; Warrick 21).  
Saturday's Games  
Utah 111, Kentucky 103 (Wise 30,  
Corns 21; Isel 30; Dampier 21).  
Virginia 111, Dallas 100 (C. Scott 42,  
Erving 31; Ramon 28; R. Jones 21).  
Pittsburgh 114, Phoenix 105 (Bris-  
ter 37; Carter 30; Tucker 28; Jabali 18,  
Calvin 16).  
Indiana 116, Carolina 110 (McCallis-  
ter 34, Johnson 21; Isel 30; Dampier 21).  
George McCallister scores 31 in final  
period.  
Denver 124, Memphis 100 (Simpson 33,  
Carr 27; Williams 23; Laddie 22).

## Russian Pair Show No Age On the Ice

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP)—  
Former Olympic and world  
figure skating champions Lud-  
mila Belousova, 37, and Oleg  
Protopopov, 38, have scored a  
comeback victory that could  
return them to international  
competition.

The pair, twice Olympic and  
four times world champions,  
last night won first place in  
the "Moscow Skates" interna-  
tional tournament with a  
graceful, classic free skating  
routine typical of their years  
of skating dominance.

Their last international  
triumph was a gold medal  
at the 1968 Olympics in  
Grenoble. Since then, they had  
been overtaken by younger  
competitors skating more en-  
ergetically, lively styles.

In 1969, the pair lost the  
Soviet national championship  
to Tamara Kocherzova and  
Alexei Mishin, and the Euro-  
pean title to another Soviet  
pair, Irina Rodnina and  
Alexei Ulanov. At Colorado  
Springs the same year, they  
placed third in the world  
championships and have not  
participated in major interna-  
tional competition since then.

Reaves Sets  
Pass Record  
For Yardage  
MIAMI, Nov. 28 (UPI)—  
Quarterback John Reaves, setting  
an all-time collegiate passing  
record, threw for four touch-  
downs and caught a pass for  
another last night to lead  
Florida to a season-ending 45-  
16 victory over Miami (Fla.).

Reaves, playing his first col-  
lege football game, hit on 33  
of 50 throws for a game total  
of 348 yards and a career pass-  
ing total of 7,549, surpassing by  
five yards the record set by Jim  
Plunkett at Stanford.

Reaves' four scoring passes  
against the Hurricanes also gave  
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Reaves fired three touchdown  
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Houston 42, Utah 16  
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Fullback Robert Newhouse be-  
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Newhouse, scoring on runs of  
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Reaves' four scoring passes



